

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

Nurseries



Budding Peach Trees.

Peaches have been our specialty for nineteen years. We started at first by only growing 2,000 trees, but have increased from year to year, until this season the block of trees above shows a planting of more than two and one-half millions that are being budded. We have budded one-fourth million to Elberta alone, which is probably the most desirable variety in existence. Our peaches are grown on land particularly adapted for that purpose. We see to it to keep our Nurseries clean. Our work is handled by competent foremen, and one of the firm has an over-sight over the entire plant. We do not entrust our work to others, but see to it that we grow the very best trees that can be produced, and we solicit any prospective buyer to visit our Nurseries and see just what we have.

Berlin, Md.

REFERENCES:

EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK OF BERLIN, MD.
SELBYVILLE NATIONAL BANK, SELBYVILLE, DEL.
R. G. DUN & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We have a complete list of strawberry plants. No plants sent out until after October 1st. After December 1st our customers may deduct from the price 20 per cent. off. We shall issue a new catalogue in January, giving full description of the old and new varieties. Our customers for strawberry plants cover every State in the Union. We can dig most every month during the winter and spring, except sometimes in January and February. Our plants are tied in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss in the very best manner, in crates especially designed for this purpose.

STRAWBERRY PLANT PRICE LIST

Half Dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates

	12 by mail, post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Almo	\$0.60	\$2.50	\$25.00
Auto	.25	.40	3.50
Aroma	.25	.40	3.00
Bubach	.25	.30	2.50
Brandywine	.25	.30	2.50
Boston Prize	.20	.50	3.50
Bismarck	.25	.30	2.50
Climax	.25	.40	3.00
Clyde	.25	.40	3.00
Crescent	.20	.30	2.00
Dayton	.25	.30	2.50
E. H. Ekey	.50	1.50	12.00
Early Hathaway	.40	.75	4.00
Excelsior	.25	.30	2.50
Eleanor	.20	.30	2.50
Fairfield	.25	.50	3.50
Gandy	.25	.30	2.50
Gladstone	.25	.40	3.00
Glen Mary	.25	.40	3.00
Haverland	.20	.30	2.50
Hero	.50	.50	4.00
Johnson's Early	.20	.30	2.50
Jessie	.25	.30	2.50
King Philip	.40	.60	4.00
Kansas	.20	.30	2.50
Louis Huboch	.25	.30	2.50
Lovetts	.25	.40	3.00
Lady Thompson	.25	.30	2.50
Livingston	.25	.40	3.00
Midnight	.25	.60	4.00
Mark Hanna	.40	.50	4.00
Marie	.25	.40	3.00
McKinley	.25	.40	3.00
Marshall	.25	.40	3.00
Mitchell's Early	.20	.30	2.00
Nick Ohmer	.25	.30	2.50
New York	.25	.40	3.50
New Globe	.25	.50	4.00
New Home	.30	.60	4.00
Oak Early	.30	.60	4.00
Parsons	.20	.30	2.50
Rough Rider	.30	.30	2.50
Rio	.20	.40	2.50
Star	.20	.30	2.50
Sharpless	.20	.30	2.50
Sample	.20	.30	2.50
Superior	.25	.40	3.00
Senator Dunlap	.25	.30	2.50



Bunch of Strawberry Plants Ready for Shipment. Tied 25 in a Bundle.

Southerland	.20	.40	2.50
Tennessee	.20	.30	2.50
Tilghman's Favorite	.25	.30	2.50
Uncle Jim	.40	.50	4.00
Warfield	.20	.30	2.00

CASH ORDERS

All orders accompanied by cash amounting to 5000 plants, 5 per cent. off.

Maryland, Nov. 20, 1905.

The trees received, and they are very nice, and I thank you for sending such good trees. If I can interest anybody in buying goods in your line, I will be glad to do so, as you have dealt very honorably with me.

R. R. Agent.

Delaware, Nov. 13, 1905.

I received the trees in good condition, and more than pleased with them.

J. M. Steinerwald.

Virginia, Aug. 7, 1905.

The trees and plants I bought of you are every one living and doing nicely. I expect to give you another order in the fall.

New Jersey, March 26, 1906.

The trees and plants arrived in good shape O. K.

A. W. Sykes.

Ohio, March 26, 1906.

I received the trees; they are nice trees, and I thank you very much for the extra trees.

Wm. Beach.

Indiana, March 22, 1906.

Dear Sir:—Goods arrived in good condition and to my satisfaction. Good for further orders.

Peter J. Lossen.

New York, May 28, 1906.

Received the bundle of trees all safe, with thanks. They were all right and were packed extra good. I think the two apple trees are as fine as I ever saw.

Bernard Plantz.

Virginia, March 28, 1906.

The peach trees have been received, and they are very fine and perfectly satisfactory.

Wm. Bell.

New Jersey, May 3, 1906.

The strawberry plants came O. K.; fine roots, and every one of them have started to grow.

Henry T. Horne.

West Virginia, April 6, 1906.

The trees arrived in fine condition and I am very much pleased with them.

R. M. Wells.

Pennsylvania, April 28, 1906.

I received the plants in fine condition, and am well pleased with them.

J. D. Hartman.

Connecticut, April 26, 1906.

I received the plants in fine condition. Geo. F. Johnston.

Texas, March 12, 1906.

The trees by mail were received in excellent condition. The trees are larger than I expected, and vigorous.

R. A. Rowland.

Kentucky, Jan. 13, 1906.

The trees were received in good condition, and we were well pleased with them, they were better than we expected, and were much finer in every respect than other trees we had paid 25c. to 50c. each.

Thos. Brown.

Michigan, April 23, 1906.

The box containing the one hundred peach trees arrived in most extra fine condition. This is the finest small lot of peach trees I ever saw or bought from any nursery in your section. You certainly know how to grade trees, as to the grade, and further, these trees had all extra fine roots, and so well graded and packed in good condition that I am well pleased with our deal and thank you for favors extended in giving me these extra nice stock.

Bennett Gebhardt.

Kentucky, Nov. 8, 1906.

The trees I ordered of you came duly to hand, and it is due that I should say that competent judges pronounce them the best balanced and most thrifty looking nursery stock that has been shipped to this locality. They were thoroughly packed and came through in excellent condition.

Samuel J. Pugh.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 6, 1905.

The trees were received in good shape. W. H. McCrea.

Ohio, March 27, 1906.

I received the trees today all O. K. Joseph Frantz.

Maryland, June 20, 1906.

The trees are doing fine, and as good as I ever saw.

W. S. Whiteford.

Maryland, April 27, 1906.

I received the trees all right, and they were fine; gave perfect satisfaction. Jos. Ferrell.

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INTRODUCTORY

It gives us pleasure in this, our nineteenth annual greeting, to say to our patrons and friends and to prospective purchasers of nursery stock, that we are looking after our trade interests with the same amount of care as at the beginning and with greater success than at first, because of our increased experience in the business. Although we are cultivating over 1000 acres in nursery stock, each acre of this extensive tract is under the direct personal oversight of some member of our firm each day.

We do not seek to produce the wonders in nursery stock, but are satisfied to grow those varieties which have proven themselves a success in a commercial way; thus the goods we put on the market are past the experimental age.

Our custom has been to visit the best orchards in various parts of the country and study their methods and varieties, and to acquaint ourselves with the demands of the different localities. In this way we have put ourselves in a position to please our customers of the different sections of the country.

Our trees are grown on the best known methods for producing a tree with well-ripened wood and strong vitality, which is necessary to produce fruit at an early age.

Having different farms with a variety of soils suited for growing **Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees, Strawberry Plants and Asparagus Roots**, we select land suitable for the various kinds of trees and plants which we grow, and we produce **Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Strawberry Plants and Asparagus Roots** in large quantities.

Our facilities for handling nursery stock are the best in the State. We have more acres in cultivation, more trenching ground and larger packing-houses than any other nursery in Maryland. We have over two hundred acres in **Peach**, both budded and seedlings, and a like amount of **Apple**. We use hundreds of tons of commercial fertilizer annually, besides a large quantity of barnyard manure, together with crimson clover and peas as a cover crop to keep the land free from filth and in good working condition.

We make it a point to grow our **Peach** on land that has never been in **Peach** and from natural seedlings, and we also seek for a soil which will produce a strong fibrous root. It is our belief that no better **Apple** can be produced in America than ours, and we base our opinion on the fact that we have a soil especially suited to the production of **Apple**, a loam soil with red clay subsoil.

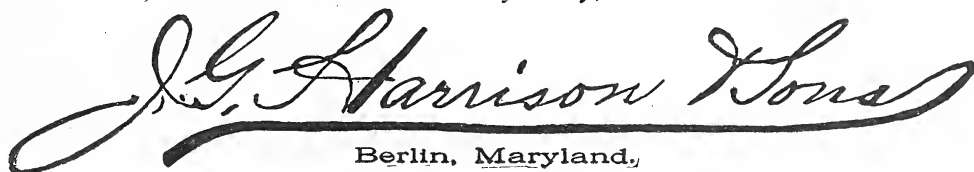
Strawberry Plants are grown in light sandy soil, which produces long clean roots with a good healthy crown. Visitors are always welcome.

It would be a pleasure to us to take our customers and all prospective buyers through our nursery and show them our stock and explain to them our methods of growing and handling the same, and we extend to all a most cordial invitation to visit us.

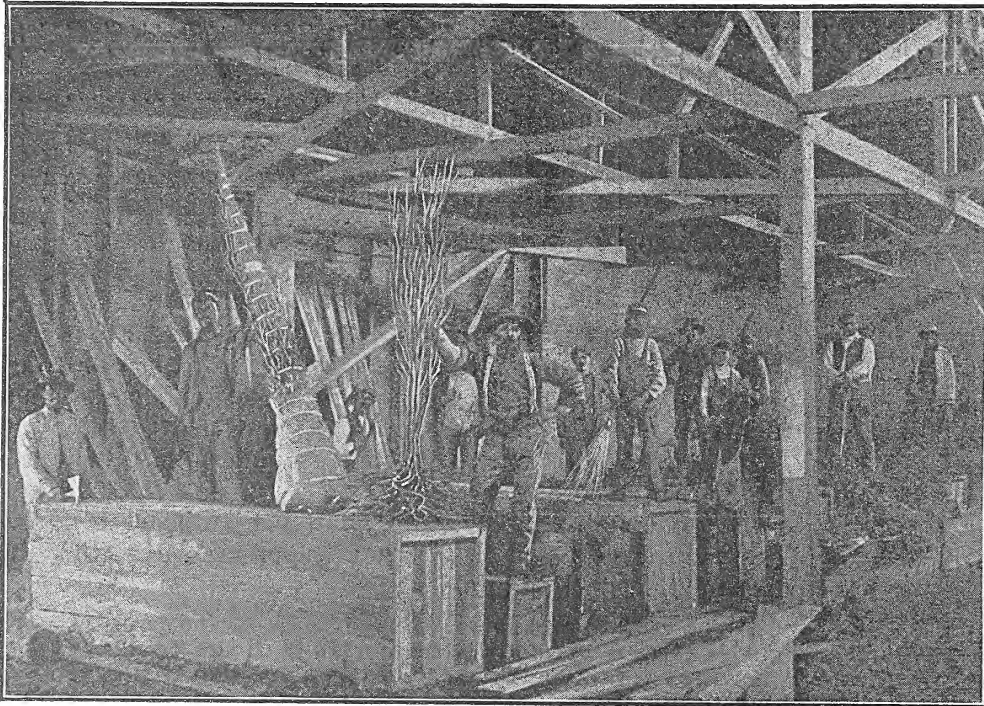
We are 124 miles from Baltimore and can be easily reached via B., C. & A. R. R., and 152 miles from Philadelphia, and can be reached via P., B. & W. R. R., which is a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 160 miles from Norfolk, and can be reached by N. Y., P. & N., which is ten miles of where the Jamestown Exposition is to be held in 1907.

Our prices will be found as interesting to purchasers as those of any other nursery in the country, and we invite you to compare catalogues or visit us in person before you purchase your supplies for this Fall.

Trusting that we may be favored with a continuation of your patronage, which will receive our prompt attention, we remain, Yours very truly,



Berlin, Maryland.



"CAREFUL PACKERS"

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

As the life and well-being of a tree depends very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the Nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees are lost for the want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of transplanting, pruning, etc.

TRANSPLANTING.

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the autumn, and February, March and April, in the spring, or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let subsoil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the tree. If the

Received peach trees in good condition; am well pleased with them as they are thrifty and fresh looking. Ohio, April 16, 1906. David James.

ground is not in good condition, it should be made so. Most soils would be benefited by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so. That found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive may cause its death or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

PREPARING THE ROOTS.

Immediately before planting all the bruised or wounded parts should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat every part evenly and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth among the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and have become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer. Instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot. This will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

SHORTENING-IN THE BRANCHES.

However carefully trees may be taken up they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

MULCHING.

This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer drouths. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will in most cases obviate the necessity of watering the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner and treated similarly, save only that they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others. Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

Our men have had years of experience, and we try to have each man to pride himself to see who can do up the best package in the best manner that will reach the customer satisfactorily, so much so we offer premiums to the one that is most successful in this direction. Our packing-house is well equipped with water supply, trees are dipped in mud or grout, roots are carefully packed, bales are securely wrapped, boxes carefully nailed and strapped and are pushed directly on rollers from the packing-house to the car; no hauling is required, and hence no exposure to the stock.

PRUNING.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and, we may add, better in every way. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of the branches to give the tree the proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth. This may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. Dwarf pears also need careful attention annually, to keep them and straggling shoots. They should be pruned down instead of up,

"From labor cometh rest." Nothing worth the having is to be had for nothing. It may not seem work to keep up a good orchard, but it will bring its own reward.

Prune fruit trees, as too large and too thick heads are to be avoided.

in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots. They should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots and increase the danger of blowing down.

CULTIVATING.

When the transplanting is finished many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is a very important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer would think for an instant of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince anyone of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf pears, more than any trees, require a deep rich soil and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans and peas, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious if left to seed.

TREATMENT OF TREES COMING TO HAND OUT OF SEASON.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is perfectly thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After this it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

Trim and clean up the orchard, gather up the brush and burn it. Pick up the faulty fruit and burn or feed to swine.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples.....	30 feet each way.
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines.....	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	18 to 24 inches by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " ".....	70	8 " " ".....	684
20 " " ".....	110	6 " " ".....	1,210
18 " " ".....	135	5 " " ".....	1,742
15 " " ".....	205	4 " " ".....	2,723
11 " " ".....	300	3 " " ".....	4,840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

A WORD TO THE FARMERS.

Those farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable, but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until winter before he receives pay for his labor. The farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life; if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

TREES BY MAIL.

Our customers who live far from us are demanding a line of trees we can send by mail to save the extra express charge. To meet this demand we are making the following offer, which will certainly please all who wish to try one-year trees. We can supply most of the varieties as in the larger sizes, but in case we are out of any variety of one-year stock we reserve the right to substitute a variety equally as good and same season. All trees in this list will be well wrapped and packed and sent postpaid to your door at prices named, except where otherwise noted:

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.		Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
Apple.....	\$0.20		\$8.00	Plum.....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$8.00
Peach.....	.10	1.00	5.00	Cherry.....	.20	2.00	8.00
Pear.....	.20	2.00	8.00				

THE PEACH.

In the Peach excellence and beauty are combined, and if given the attention due it there is no tree that will give more delicious fruit. To the person who has tasted the luscious fruit no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of same.

There is no fruit tree that can make as **quick** a return as the **Peach**. Give it reasonable attention, and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered, a few the second year, and the receipts from a good orchard are something of **importance**. Sometimes it overloads its branches with fruit, requiring props, or far better for the owner who has the courage, to thin the fruit and gain better Peaches both in size and color, for which he will receive a much better price than the large quantity of small inferior ones.

Peaches will succeed on a great variety of soils. "Worn-out" land and poor sandy soils, that would require years of careful handling to produce a good crop of grain, can be readily utilized for peach land, and is preferred to land that is stronger. Improve the land after the trees are set.

Starting with such land, I would proceed by first plowing and pulverizing, then dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Use the soil to cover the roots and tread firmly with the foot. Leave three or four inches of the hole to be filled with well-rotted manure or compost (if it contains wood ashes all the better), then cover with any soil. This will be enough fertilizer for the first year. Good cultivation must follow or failure will result.

For two or three years the land can be cultivated with other crops, adding fertilizer to make them. After the first year broadcast and cultivate in plenty of good wood ashes or muriate of potash and phosphoric acid.

Seed with crimson clover and cowpeas the third year in seventh month, turn under the fifth month of following year and cultivate. Repeat this for several years and note the result. If growth of wood and foliage get too strong, stop fertilizing and cultivate only.

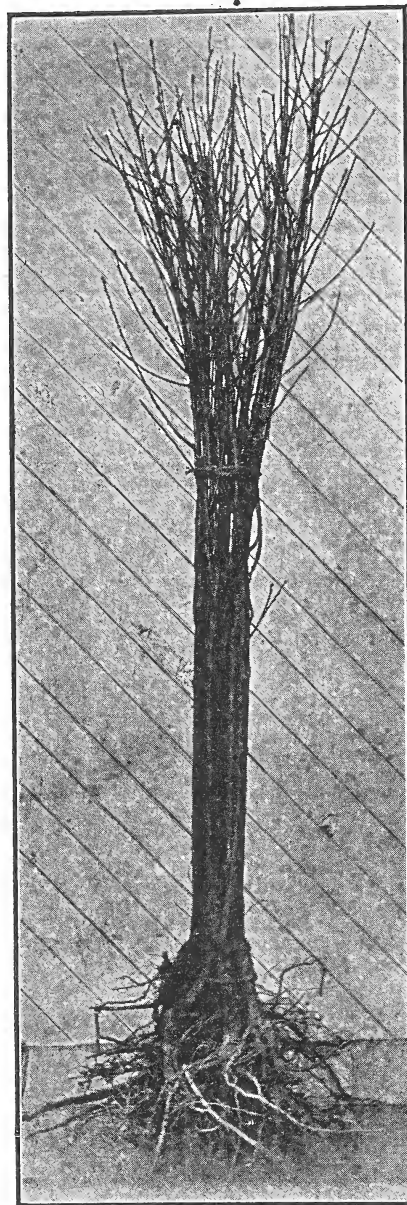
On rich land that will produce 50 to 75 bushels of corn I would use no manure around the trees, but some potash perhaps. If cropping between the trees, would use fertilizer to make the crop, but would watch the trees closely, and if I found them hungry, would feed with phosphoric acid and potash in the shape of muriate or kainit or wood ashes.

Always bear in mind that overstimulated peach trees will be sensitive to low temperature, fruit will be poor in color and more subject to fungous diseases. *Avoid cold, wet, low land.*

Whether planted in fall or spring, prune about the time the tree starts growth. Prune to a switch, leaving no laterals, as the tree will make all it needs.

Much might be said about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. *Never prop a limb to prevent breaking, but thin the fruit. This will make better fruit and longer-lived trees.*

Fruit should be graded and culls utilized without sending to market, unless when very scarce. Plant good trees in good land, and success is only a matter of time.



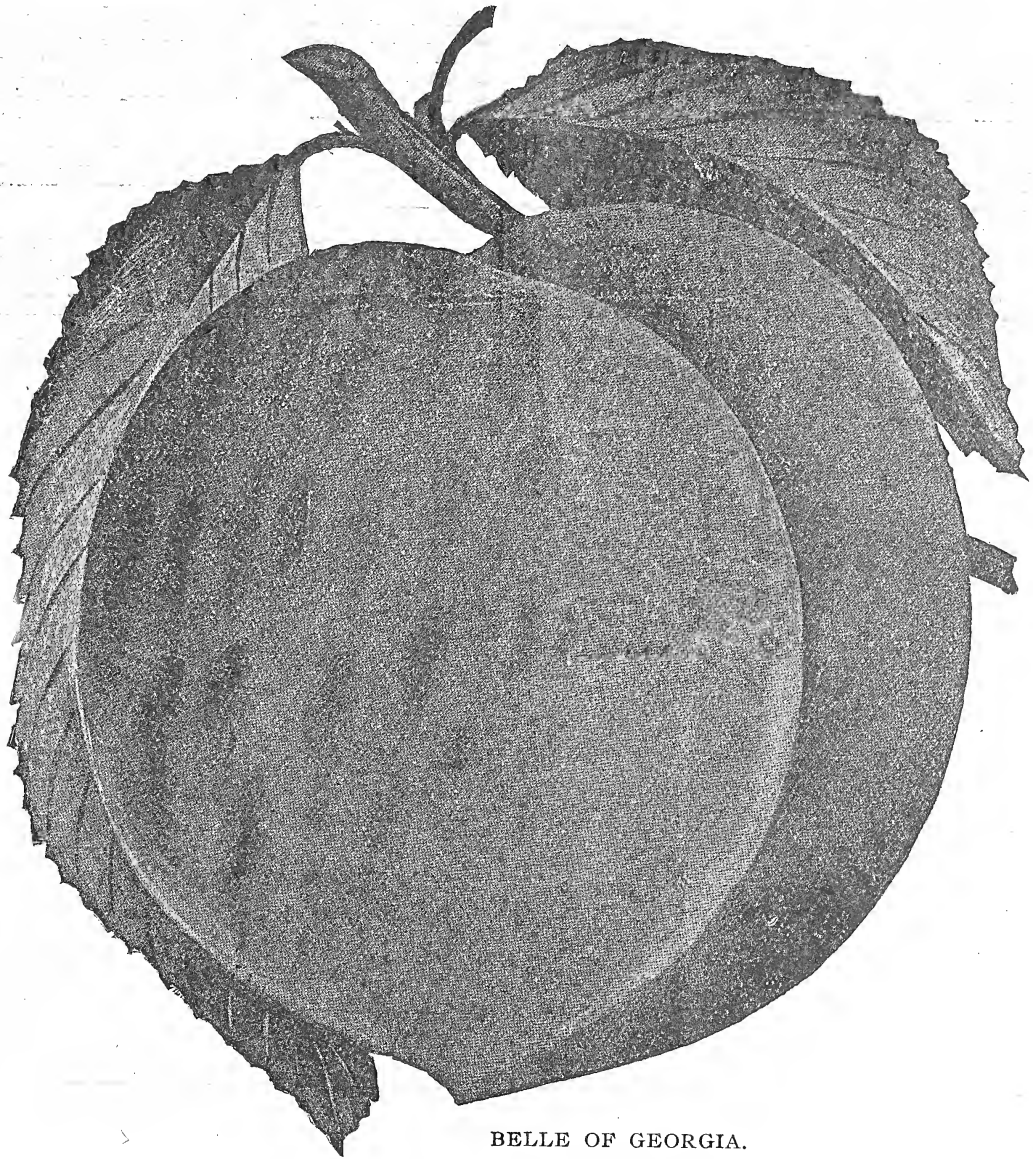
BUNCH OF 10 ONE-YEAR PEACH TREES

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PEACH, RAY.—See Cut First Cover Page.

Ray.—This peach is of the Chinese strain, a remarkable grower; so much so it is noticeable in the nursery from other varieties. It ripens just after Troth's Early; size of Belle of Georgia or Moore's Favorite; white flesh with red blush; a good shipper. The original tree has borne 16 successive crops without a single miss, and the small orchard of 264 trees, budded from same tree, 7 years old, has borne 4 successive crops that have netted over twenty-two hundred (\$2200) dollars.

PRICE OF RAY PEACH TREES.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class, XXX, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$18.00	\$160.00
First-Class, XX, 5 to 7 feet.....	.30	3.50	16.00	140.00
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	3.00	14.00	120.00
First-Class, medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	.24	2.50	12.00	110.00
First-Class, light, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	2.00	11.00	100.00
First-Class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet.....	.16	1.50	9.00	80.00
First-Class, June buds, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.16	1.50	9.00	80.00



BELLE OF GEORGIA.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$7.00	\$60.00
First-Class, medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	6.00	55.00
First-Class, light, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	5.50	50.00
First-Class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	4.50	40.00
First-Class, whips, light, 1½ to 2½ feet.....	.07	.75	4.00	35.00
First-Class, June buds, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.06	.70	3.50	30.00
Second-Class, June buds, 12 to 18 inches.....	.06	.60	3.00	25.00
First-Class, XXX, 6 to 7 feet.....	.20	2.00	9.00	80.00
First-Class, XX, 5 to 7 feet.....	.15	1.75	8.00	70.00

TWELVE WINNERS.

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS.

Elberta.—Very large; skin golden yellow, where exposed to the sun faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August. (See cut on cover page.)

One Elberta peach tree, 7 years old, netted me \$25.19 last year.—John H. Timmons, Roxana, Del.

Mt. Rose.—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market, and is steadily growing in

favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet; separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety.

Champion.—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper, ripening about the 10th of August.

Chairs.—Originated in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Old Mixon Free.—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

Stephens.—Large, white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality; hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. August 1 to 15.

Carman.—Tree hardy and productive, and fruit practically rot-proof. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor.

Reeves.—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive; a good freestone.

Stump.—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

Fox Seedling.—A very valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing; freestone and a reliable bearer.

Crawford Late.—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.



The budding gang at work in the Harrisons' Nursery, Berlin, Md. A block of more than a million peach stocks. G. A. Harrison, dressed in white in the foreground, directs when to bud, how to bud and when to say "No."

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

FIRST RIPENING.

Alexander.—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun; flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

Amsden June.—Very much like Alexander; fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purple in the sun.

Arkansas Traveler.—Seedling of the Amsden June and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red, flesh white, with a delicious flavor.

Admiral Dewey.—Freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit; hardy and productive.

Beauty's Blush.—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

Connett's Southern Early.—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade, having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

Eureka.—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese Cling. Medium size, oblong, cream white, with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed, delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15.

Early Tillotson.—Medium size; skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red; very juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens first part of July.

Greensboro.—Originated in North Carolina; ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored, with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

Hieley (Early Bell).—Seedling of Belle of Georgia; like its parent in size, color and beauty; ripens nearly a month earlier; a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side; fine quality; good shipper. July 15.

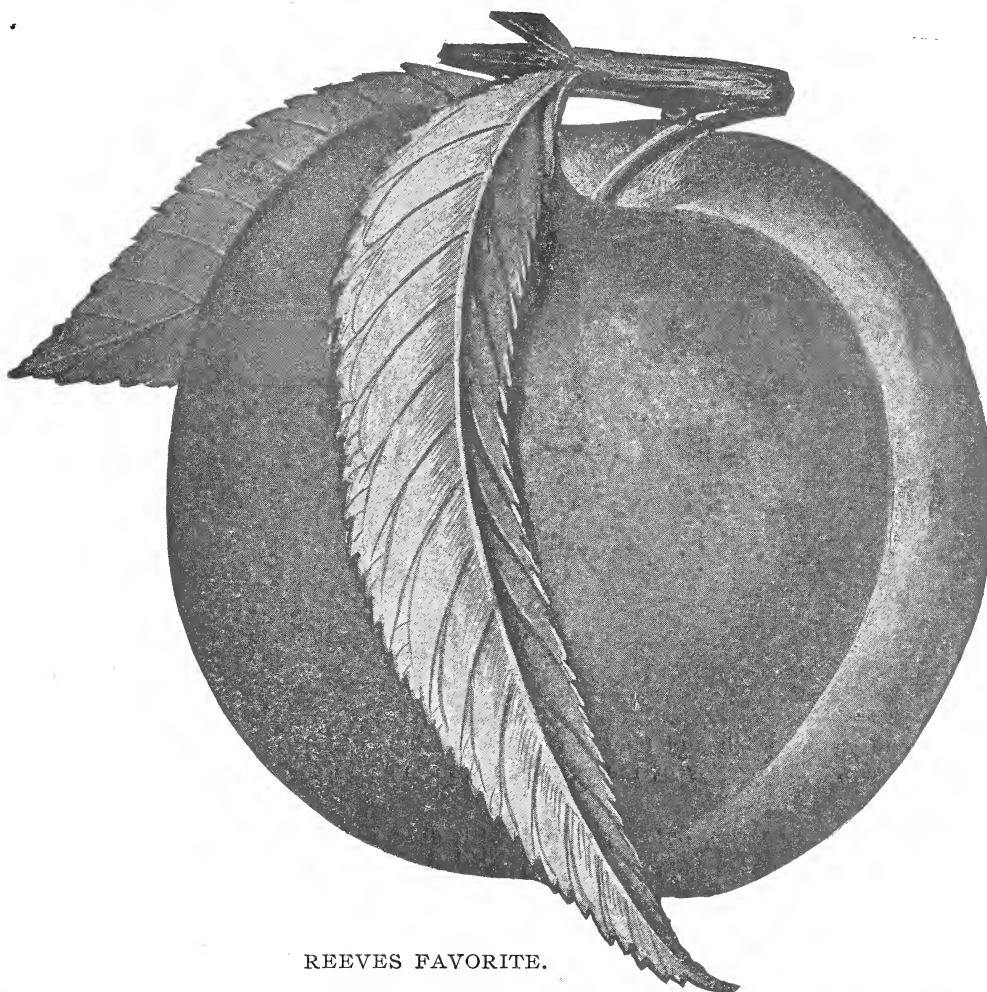
Mamie Ross.—Originated in Texas. Ripens in June, just after Early Rivers. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer.

Slappy.—The earliest and handsomest yellow freestone peach; very hardy, excellent flavor, splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot. Ripens thoroughly to the seed; sweet, yellow flesh; color a clear golden yellow. June 15 in Georgia.

Schumacher.—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy; very good qualities. June.

Sneed.—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

Troth's Early.—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.



REEVES FAVORITE.

Triumph.—Very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. The fruit is small, with a very small pit. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and a dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

Victor.—Originated in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large; flesh white, pleasant sub-acid flavor; annual bearer; earlier than the Sneed; sub-cling. May 10-20 in Texas.

Waterloo.—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice; semi-cling; ripens with Amsden June.

SECOND RIPENING.

Barnard's Early.—Medium to large. Cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich. July 15.

Delaware.—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier; of large size, with a delicately flushed skin, shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive.

Davidson.—Ripens right after Alexander; medium size, white, with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. First of August.

Early Rivers.—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

Hale's Early.—Medium white, with deep red cheek; quality good; healthy and vigorous. Middle July. Best adapted to mountainous regions.

Hynes' Surprise.—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Lodge.—Originated in Delaware (Kent county). A heavy and regular bearer; white flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet; excellent shipper.

Waddell.—Medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone; hardy.

THIRD RIPENING.

Yellow St. John.—Freestone, large; flesh yellow; equal in flavor to Crawford; very juicy and sweet.

Early Michigan.—Freestone, white flesh; much like Lewis; hardy and prolific.

Lewis.—Vigorous grower, medium size, white, with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

Champion.—See description in Winners' list.

Miss Lolo.—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Connecticut.—Large and handsome; golden yellow, with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor. Ripens early—before Crawford Early.

Chinese Cling.—Fruit large, roundish, oval, skin transparent, cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Foster.—Large, deep orange red; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer; freestone.

Large Early York.—Large; white, with red cheek; fine grained; very juicy, rich and delicious, vigorous and productive. August.

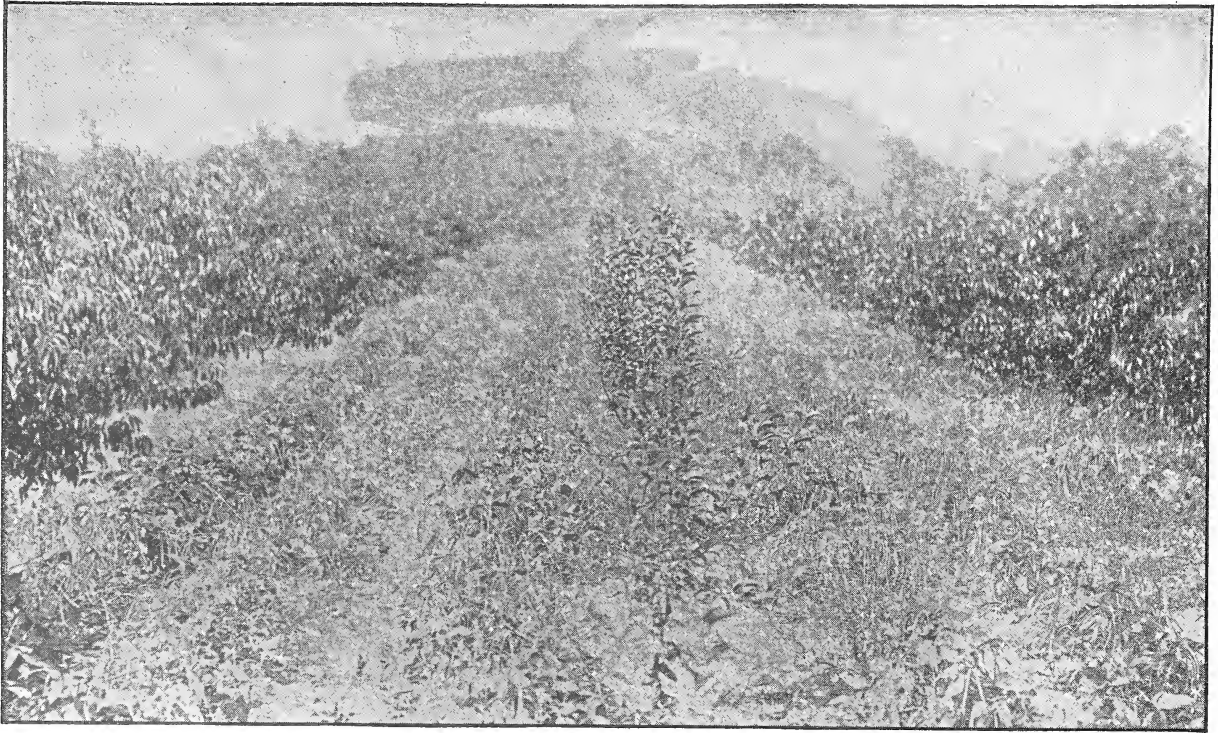
Mary's Choice.—Large to very large; yellow, blushed with red; free.

Mrs. Brett.—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon. Free, but about a week earlier; sure and prolific.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Bokara No. 3.—Large, yellow, rich cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper. August 15.

Bequett Free.—Large to very large; skin greenish white, shaded with red; freestone; a heavy and sure bearer.



View of one of our young peach and Kieffer pear orchards, three years' growth, with three rows of cowpeas between the trees. The center of the cowpea rows are again sown to sorghum and crimson clover for winter covering.

Crawford Early.—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree vigorous and productive.

Captain Ede.—Very large, yellow freestone, with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before Elberta; good shipper.

Christiana.—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock.

Emma.—Described by the originator as being very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best; a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. It is better in quality than Elberta.

Everbearing.—Produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor; freestone.

Elberta.—See description in Winners' list and cut on cover page.

Hobson.—Introduced by Smith & Bros., and they speak of it as being a very large, yellow, freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta.

Kalamazoo.—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality, small pit; strong grower, early bearer; hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Matthews.—It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both; large size, above medium; ripens three weeks later than Elberta. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Perfect freestone.

Moore's Favorite.—Large, white, with blush to the sun; similar to Old Mixon, but a few days later; flesh white, tender and juicy; very desirable. Freestone. August and September.

Newington Cling.—Large to very large; red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

Old Mixon Cling.—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor. Middle of August.

Old Mixon Free.—See description in Winners' list.

Reeves.—See description in Winners' list.

Red Cheek Melocoton.—Fruit large, skin yellow,

with deep red cheek, flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good rich, vinous flavor; productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Snow's Orange.—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

Stump.—See description in Winners' list.

Smock Cling.—A large, juicy, yellow, productive peach, chiefly valuable for canning and preserving. September.

Switzerland.—Fruit uniformly large, white, with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stevens and ripening between the two.

Yellow Rareripe.—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Burke.—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese Cling and very large. It is described as roundish, oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor; clingstone. August.

Brandywine.—Large to very large, skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red; free.

Coolidge Favorite.—Large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Chairs.—See description in Winners' list.

Denton.—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a week to ten days later. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

Fitzgerald.—Grows similar to Crawford and ripens between Early and Late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character; certainly a very fine peach.

Frances.—A beautiful shade of yellow covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference. It is very productive. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival.

Fox Seedling.—See description in Winners' list.

Gold Drop.—Large, good quality, hardy; profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

Gold Mine.—Originated in Michigan. The fruit is round or nearly so, having no point or bunch at cen-

ter. It is large; yellow, with good rich coloring, resembles Late Crawford and ripens at same season.—Originator's description.

Globe.—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious; uniformly large freestone. Last of September.

Jennie Worthien.—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

Lemon Cling.—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor, fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

Niagara.—It may be called the New Elberta, since in appearance it is just like Elberta. It seems to have all the desirable qualities of Elberta with none of its defects. Another reason is that while Elberta is of good fair quality, Niagara is superb in quality and far superior to Elberta. Niagara ripens one week earlier than Elberta, ripening here September 1.

New Prolific.—Fruit large, golden yellow, with rich red cheek; flavor unsurpassed; tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters.

Stevens.—See description in Winners' list.

Shipley's Late Red.—Large, handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

Wheatland.—Extra large; beautiful golden yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous; very productive. August.

Walker.—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. September.

Magnum Bonum.—Large, yellow peach; freestone.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Barber.—Medium to large; deep yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet; all that could be asked for. September.

Bray's Rareripe (Dillon's Rareripe). — Large, creamy white, well flushed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good. A regular and abundant bearer, very profitable in many sections.

Conklin.—A profitable market sort; large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

Crosby.—Medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. Claimed to be the hardiest of all peaches. September.

Cobler.—Large, yellow, ripening with Smock; of good quality, splendid keeper, very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Edgemont.—This variety is planted in West Virginia in the Blue Ridge Mountains in the new peach belt of that State, and is regarded as one of the most valuable varieties, being large and of the Crawford Early type; yellow, with a fine blush in the sun; flesh yellow, sweet and of the highest flavor, and ripening about the last of September, when yellow peaches are in great demand. This variety was originated at Edgemont, Md., from whence it derived its name.

Engle's Mammoth.—Large, round, oval; suture slight; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

Early Heath.—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

Ford's Late.—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

Geary's Hold-On.—Rare, yellow freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

Gordon.—It is of medium size, yellow, firm texture. It ripens the latter part of September.

Jacques.—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

Lorentz.—It bears crops when others fail entirely. Large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh and handsome appearance. Season of ripening after Smock.

Picquet's Late.—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Early September.

Pierce's Yellow.—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. First to middle of September.

Silver Medal.—A beautiful large, white freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

Smock (Beer Smock).—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich; excellent as a late market sort.

Wonderful.—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October, and a good keeper.

Willett.—One of the largest, finest yellow peaches ever known, and is of the Crawford Late type; the tree is a very thrifty grower, upright, clean, smooth and stalky. Ripens September 25.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Bustin's October.—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

Garfield.—Originated in New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich, yellow and juicy, skin orange red.

Hill's Chili.—Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1.

Hughes' I. X. L.—Originated in Louisiana; ripens in October, making a very late peach; produces fruit large and with distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy and of fine flavor; a very fine shipper.

Klondike.—Freestone peach. Originated in Pennsylvania. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fiber. October 10.

Krummel's October.—Ripens a full week after Salway; altogether finer in size, quality, flavor and color. Without doubt the most profitable late peach, and late ones, if good, are in great demand.

Levy's Late (Henrietta).—Fruit large; roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

Marshall.—Late; large deep yellow; productive, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.

Scott's Nonpareil.—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

Steadley.—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white, flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1.

Salway.—A large, late, yellow freestone of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive. Ripens after Smock.

Van Meteor's Late October.—Originated by Mr. Van Meteor, who claims that it is still later than Bilyeu.

White Heath Cling.—Fruit very large; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September.

Wager.—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality; tree hardy, healthy, long-lived and productive. Early September.

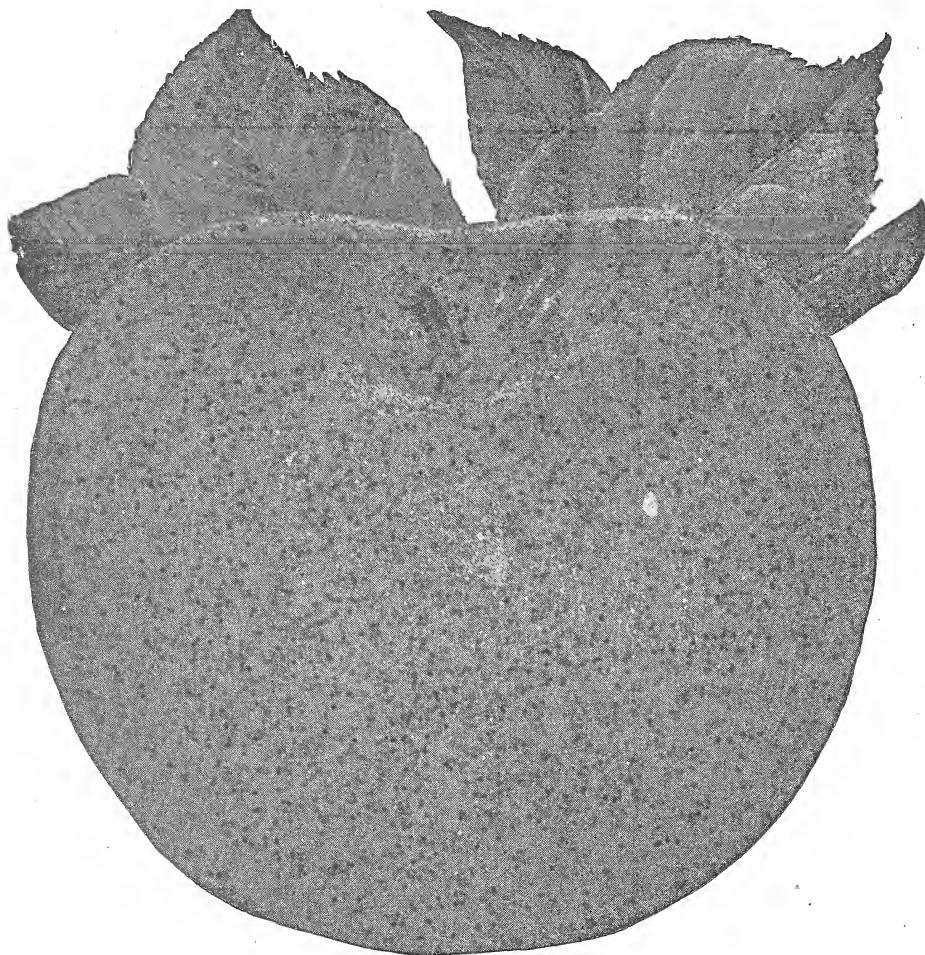
Wilkins' Cling.—A seedling of Heath, but larger; sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth; beautiful blush, white flesh. Ripens in October.

Williams' Favorite.—Large, handsome, hardy, very productive; excellent shipper; one of the most profitable clingstones. Middle of September.

NINTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October.—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone, and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia. Be sure to plant this if you live among the mountains. Cannot be beat as a money-maker.

THE APPLE.



BEN DAVIS. (See description, page 12.)

No fruit is more in demand, more universally liked, or more generally used than the Apple. Its uses are many and of inestimable value. The earliest varieties commence to ripen the latter part of June, and the later varieties can be kept until the coming of the early kinds the following year, making it a fruit in perfection the entire year.

The Apple is a world-renowned fruit of temperate climates. Although not possessed of the richness, melting and delicious qualities of the pear or peach, yet its great adaptation to a great variety of soils, together with the long time through which many varieties may be kept in a fresh state, its various uses, and the profits accruing from it as a market fruit, it must be regarded as holding the very first rank among the fruits. There is no section of country where it attains such perfection as it does in this, nor where its cultivation can be made more profitable than in Virginia, West Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania, although there may be other States equally as well adapted. It is evident that some Apples that are highly esteemed in one locality are worthless when removed to another soil or climate of a different character; hence comes so much disappointment and loss to those who have planted Northern Winter

varieties which have for most part become Fall Apples. Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered. It is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter who is providing for the wants of the family a number of varieties that will ripen in quick succession will be best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use. The planter of extensive commercial orchards will need but a limited number of varieties, which should be selected with a view to the wants of the market he intends supplying as well as the productiveness of the fruit and its ability to bear transportation.

VALUE OF AN APPLE ORCHARD.

No man, neither young nor old, should deny himself from planting an apple orchard where cheap land can be procured the world over, and what we mean by cheap land is land that will grow good apple trees, whether it be \$5.00 or \$50.00 per acre.

Many varieties of apples now come into bearing early. For instance, we were in the Nursery this morning, and found apples on two-year blocks of Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Missouri Pippin, Wagener, Ben Davis and a number of other varieties. Then **why** should a man say if he were young he would plant an apple orchard when apple trees come into bearing now almost as early as did peaches 25 years ago?

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land going to waste in the United States, especially in the rough portions of the mountain section, where there is nothing being grown at all. Land usually sloping to the east, with a good elevation, makes a good site for an apple orchard, although it is not so much the location as it is the man who has charge of the orchard. We know of apple orchards on level land that has been a paying investment for the grower. In West Virginia some individual trees of the York Imperial produced last year three barrels of fruit at seven years of age; others 20 barrels of apples at 20 years of age. We know of another apple orchard of 35 acres planted to York Imperial and Ben Davis that is 28 years old. We have been creditably informed there has been more than \$80,000 worth of apples sold from this orchard during the past 20 years, and in 1905 alone the fruit from this orchard sold for more than \$9,000.

One Yellow Transparent Apple Tree eight years old last season netted \$8.00 of the early apples in Western Maryland.

In Delaware, where apples have not been grown only for the past few years, last season one small fruit grower sold more than \$15,000 worth of apples from varieties like Yellow Transparent, Fourth of July, William's Early Red of the early kinds, and of later sorts like Wine Sap, Stayman's Wine Sap, Nero, Rome Beauty and Stark.

Apples do not give as quick returns as peaches and plums, but when they do come into bearing they are not as expensive to care for, and can be handled more easily. You can grow the trees and sell the entire fruit crop on the tree to hundreds of buyers, which you cannot often do with any other fruit.

We would advise every young and old man as well to plant an apple orchard, and do not deceive yourself by saying it will be no good. Let us plant one for another.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES.

TWO YEARS ON WHOLE ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-Class, medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-Class, second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light Grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light Grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	60.00
Extra, 3 year, 7 to 8 feet.....	.30	3.00	22.00	200.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL LIST.

SUMMER APPLES.



Yellow Transparent.—Russian origin. Round, oblate, conical, medium size, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; good to very good; valuable for dessert and market. Season medium early.

Benoni.—Originated in Massachusetts. Round, oblong, conical, medium to small, yellow and red striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, yellow, pleasant, mild, sub-acid and of very good quality; valuable for dessert. Season early.

Chenango Strawberry.—Originated in New York. Oblong, conical, medium size, white and red striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, white, pleasant, sub-acid and very good quality; valuable for dessert and market. Season medium early.

Early Pennock.—Round, conical, very large, yellowish red striped; flesh crisp, white, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium early.

Early Ripe.—Originated in Pennsylvania. Round, oblate, medium size, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid and of good quality. Medium season.

Early Colton.—Round, conical, medium size, green, yellow and red striped; flesh white, fine, tender, sub-acid; valuable for dessert and market. Season late.

Early Harvest.—Of American origin. Round, oblate, medium size, pale yellow; flesh very white, tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; very good to best; valuable for dessert and market. Season early.

Red Astrachan.—Russian origin. Round, conical, medium large, green, yellow and red crimson; flesh white, crisp, mild, juicy, acid; good to very good; valuable for dessert, market and kitchen purposes. Season medium early.

Red June.—Origin North Carolina. Ovate, conical, medium small, yellow red crimson; flesh white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid; good to very good; valuable for dessert and market. Season early.

Star.—Origin New York. Round, oblate, medium size, yellow and red striped crimson; flesh white, pleasant, sub-acid and good. Season medium.

Sweet Bough.—Of American origin. Ovate, oblong, medium large, greenish yellow; flesh white,

very tender, crisp, sweet and very good; valuable for dessert and kitchen. Season early.

Summer Russet.—Round, small, russet; flesh sub-acid.

Williams' Early Red.—Origin Massachusetts. Round, oblong, conical, medium size, dark red; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for market. Season early.

White June.—Origin South. Round, oblate, medium small, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, good. Season early.

Fourth of July.—Originated in Germany. Round, oblate, conical, medium small, white, yellow and red striped; flesh white, juicy, brisk, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert, kitchen and market use. Season early. (See cut, page 12.)

FALL APPLES.

Alexander.—Of Russian origin. Round, conical, very large, green, yellow and red stripe; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium.

Duchess.—Of Russian origin. Round, oblate, medium size, yellow and red striped; flesh juicy, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium early.

Fallawater.—Originated in Pennsylvania. Round, conical, very large, yellowish green blush; flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, of good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium to late.

Flora Belle.—Originated in Ohio. Medium, roundish, conical, rich golden yellow, with minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, of good quality. September to October.

Fameuse.—Origin Canada. Round, oblate, medium size, green, yellow and red crimson; flesh white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid; best quality; valuable for kitchen, dessert and market use. Season medium early.

Fall Pippin.—Originated in America. Round, oblong, oblate, very large, yellowish green; flesh white, very tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good quality; valuable for dessert, kitchen and market. Medium season.

Gravenstein.—Of German origin. Round, oblate, large size, yellow and red striped; flesh tender, crisp, sub-acid; very good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Medium season.

Haas.—Origin Missouri. Oblate, conical, medium large, green, yellow and red striped; flesh very tender, juicy, sub-acid; good to very good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium.

Kinnard.—Origin Tennessee. Oblate, conical, medium size, yellowish red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good. Season medium late.

Red Bietigheimer.—German origin. Oblate, conical, very large, white, yellow and red stripe; flesh white, fine, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, of good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium late.

Wagener.—Origin New York. Round, oblate, medium large, yellow and red striped crimson; flesh yellow, very tender and juicy, sub-acid; very good to best; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium late.

WINTER APPLES.

Aiken.—Originated in Illinois. Conical, medium to large, yellowish red; flesh crisp, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert and market. Very late.

Arkansas Black.—Originated in Arkansas. Round, conical, medium large, dark red; flesh fine, juicy, yellow, sub-acid and of very good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season late.

American Golden Russet.—Of English origin. Round, oblate, medium in size, greenish yellow russet; flesh tender, juicy, of greenish yellow, sub-acid and of the best quality; valuable for dessert and kitchen purposes. Season late.

Ben Davis.—Round, oblong, conical, medium to large, yellow and red striped; flesh tender, juicy, white, sub-acid; valuable for market. Season late. (See cut, page 10.)

Bismarck.—Originated in New Zealand. Oblate, very large, green and red striped; flesh crisp, tender and juicy, white and mild, acid and good quality; valuable for market purposes. Season late.

Coffelt Beauty.—Originated in Arkansas. Round, oblate, medium large, yellow and red striped; flesh tender, mild, sub-acid, greenish yellow and of very good quality. Season very late.

Canada Red.—Oblate, conical, medium size, yellow and red striped crimson; flesh tender, crisp, white, brisk, sub-acid and of very good quality; valuable for dessert and kitchen. Season very late.

Carthouse (Romanite).—Originated in Virginia. Round, oblong, medium small, yellow and red striped; flesh fine, juicy, yellow, rich, melting, sub-acid; very good quality; valuable for dessert and market. Season very late.

Cooper's Market.—Originated in New Jersey. Oblate, conical, medium size, yellow and red striped crimson; flesh tender, white, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for market. Season very late.

Dominie.—Oblate, medium size, green, yellow and red striped; flesh tender, juicy, white, pleasant, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for dessert, kitchen and market. Season late.

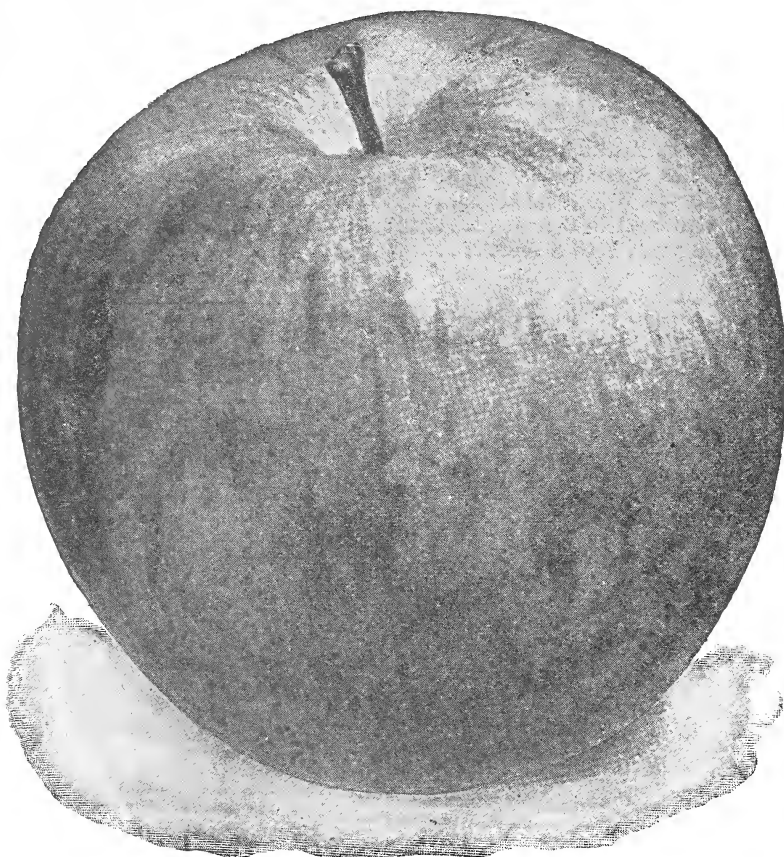
Grimes' Golden.—Origin West Virginia. Round, oblate, conical, medium size, yellow; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good to best; valuable for dessert, kitchen and market. Medium late.

Gano.—Origin Missouri. Round, oblate, large, yellowish, striped with red; flesh white, mild, sub-acid; good quality; valuable for market. Season late.

Grindstone.—Oblate, medium small, green and red striped; flesh white, fine, juicy, acid; good quality; valuable for kitchen and cider. Season very late.

Huntsman's Favorite.—Origin Missiuri. Oblate, conical, large, pale yellow bluish; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very good. Season late.

Hubbardston's.—Origin in Massachusetts. Round, oblong, large size, yellow and red striped; flesh ten-



FOURTH OF JULY. (See description page 11.)

der, juicy, yellow, sub-acid; very good quality; valuable for dessert and kitchen. Season late medium.

Jonathan.—Origin New York. Round, oblate, medium, yellow and red striped bluish; flesh white, stained, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good to best quality; valuable for dessert, kitchen and market. Season late.

Jacob's Sweet.—Origin Massachusetts. Round, oblate, large, yellowish red; flesh sweet and very good, valuable for dessert and market. Season late.

Loy.—Origin Missouri. Oblong, large, yellow and red striped; flesh sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for market. Season late.

Longfield.—Russian origin. Round, oblong, medium large, yellow; flesh sub-acid and good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium.

Lankford.—Origin Maryland. Round, oblong, medium large, pale yellow with bluish; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Season very late.

M. B. Twig.—Origin Arkansas. Round, oblate, large size, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; very good. Season medium late.

McIntosh.—Origin Ontario. Round, oblate, medium large, white, yellow and red crimson; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, sub-acid. Season medium late.

Maan.—Originated in New York. Round, oblate, medium large, greenish yellow; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; good to very good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium late.

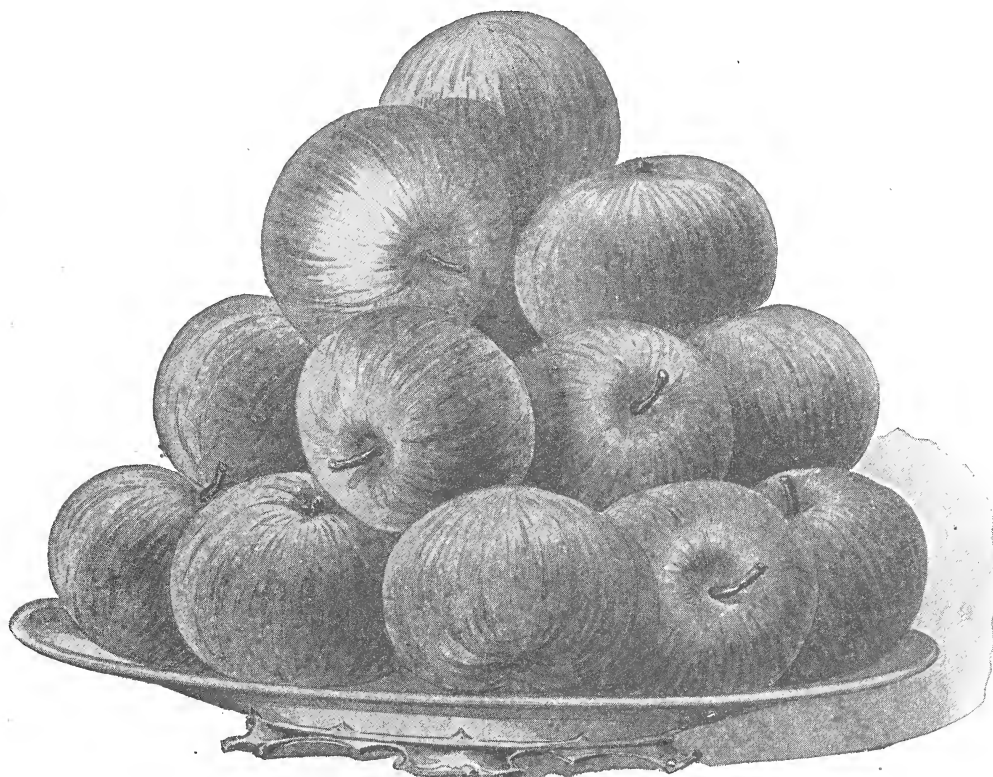
Minkler.—Origin Pennsylvania. Round, oblate, conical, medium large, greenish yellow red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, of good quality; valuable for market and kitchen. Season late.

Newtown Pippin.—Round, conical, large, red striped, sub-acid.

Northern Spy.—New York origin. Round, oblate, conical, large, green, yellow and red striped; flesh white, fine, tender, sub-acid; very good to best; valuable for dessert, market and kitchen. Season late.

Nero.—Origin New Jersey. Round, oblong, medium size, yellowish red; flesh white, juicy, fine, crisp, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season late.

Rambo.—Origin Pennsylvania. Round, oblate, medium size, yellow, white and red striped; flesh greenish white, very tender, rich, mild and sub-acid; very good; valuable for kitchen and market. Medium late.



BALDWIN

Baldwin.—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye, the skin deep red, while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy, highly flavored, but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in Western Maryland, New York, Ontario and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tidewater section. October to February.

B. I. Greening.—Origin Rhode Island. Round, oblate, conical, large size, yellowish green; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, acid; very good; valuable for kitchen and dessert. Season medium late.

Rome Beauty.—Origin Ohio. Round, oblate and conical, large size, yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid; good quality; valuable for market. Season medium late.

Roxbury Russet.—Origin Massachusetts. Round, oblate, medium large, yellow russet; flesh greenish white, mild, juicy, rich, acid; good to very good; valuable for kitchen and market. Season very late.

Roman Stem.—Origin New Jersey. Round, medium, white and yellow blush russet; flesh tender, juicy, fine, pleasant, rich, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert. Season medium late.

Ralls.—Origin Virginia. Oblate, conical, medium, yellowish red striped crimson; flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good; valuable for dessert, market and kitchen. Season very late.

Rolf.—Origin Maine. Oblate, medium size, red striped; flesh sub-acid; good. Season medium late.

Ribston.—English origin. Round, conical, medium large, yellow blush, russet; flesh yellow, fine, crisp, acid; very good; valuable for dessert. Season very late.

Scott's Winter.—Origin Vermont. Round, conical, medium size, red stripe; flesh acid; good quality; valuable for market and kitchen. Season very late.

Smith's Cider.—Pennsylvania origin. Round, oblate, crimson, medium to large size, yellow with red stripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, pleasant, mild, sub-acid and of good quality; valuable for market. Season medium late.

Stayman's Winesap.—Kansas origin. Oblate, conical, medium large, green, yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, fine, tender, juicy, rich, mild, acid; very good to best; valuable for dessert and market. Season very late.

Salome.—Origin Illinois. Round, conical, medium size, pale yellow red striped; flesh yellow, fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert, kitchen and market. Season very late.

Stark.—Originated in Ohio. Round, conical, large, greenish yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, crisp, medium, juicy, mild, acid; good; valuable for kitchen and market. Season very late.

Tolman.—Origin Rhode Island. Round, medium, white yellow blush; flesh white, fine, rich, sweet; good quality; valuable for dessert and kitchen. Season very late.

Virginia Beauty.—Origin Virginia. Round, conical, medium to large, greenish yellow and red stripe; flesh greenish yellow, fine, juicy, sweet; very good quality; valuable for dessert. Season late.

Winter Banana.—Origin Indiana. Oblate, medium size, yellow blush; flesh yellow, fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert. Season late. (See cut on cover page.)

W. S. Paradise.—Origin Pennsylvania. Round, oblate, large, green with yellow blush; flesh white, fine, juicy, sweet; very good; valuable for kitchen use. Season late.

Wealthy.—Originated in Minnesota. Round, oblate, medium size, white, yellow and red striped crimson; flesh white, strained, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert and market. Season medium.

Wolf River.—Originated in Wisconsin. Round, oblate and conical, very large, greenish, yellow and red striped; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, of good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium late.

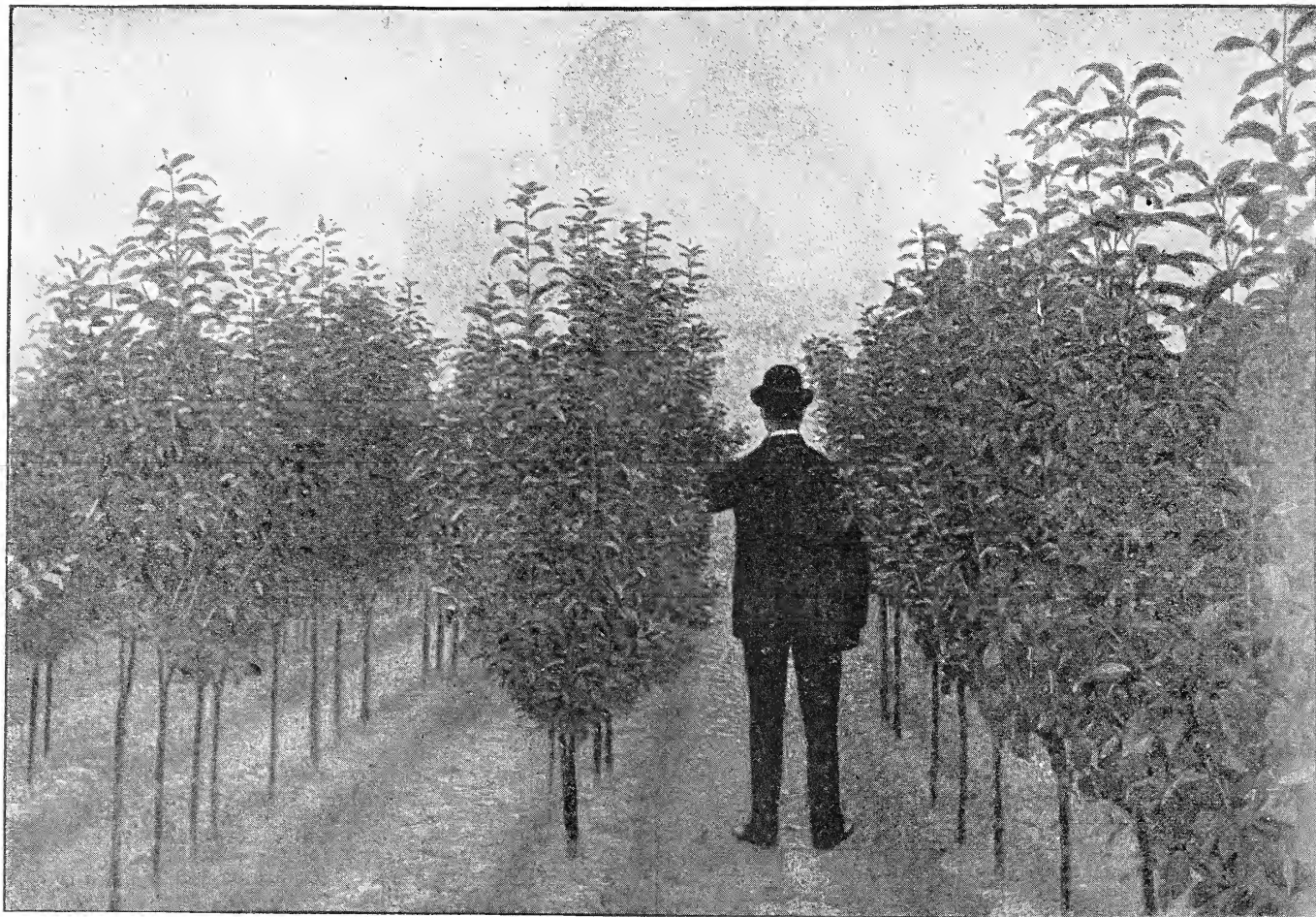
Walbridge.—Originated in Illinois. Oblate, conical, medium size, white, yellow and red striped; flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; good. Season very late.

Willow Twig.—Virginia origin. Round, oblate, conical, medium large, yellow and red striped; flesh yellowish green, pleasant, sweet; good; valuable for market. Season late.

Winesap.—Origin New Jersey. Round, oblong, conical, medium size, dark red striped; flesh yellow, fine, crisp, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert, cider and market. Season very late.

W. W. Pearmain.—Origin New Jersey. Round, oblong, ovate, size medium, yellowish green; flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, rich, mild, sub-acid; very good; valuable for dessert and kitchen. Season medium late.

York Imperial.—Origin Pennsylvania. Round, oblate, oblong, medium size, bright red striped; flesh yellow, fine, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; good to very good; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium late.



Three-year-old Northwestern Greening Apple Block. Note the Foliage and Extra Size Trees with Perfect Tops, grown in part of a field where there was one and one-half million planted same season.

Northwestern Greening.—A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested. January to April.

CRAB APPLES.

General Grant.—Origin Minnesota. Round, oblate, large size, red striped, sub-acid. Season very late.

Golden Beauty.—Round, small, yellow, acid; good quality; valuable for kitchen. Medium early.

Hyslop.—Round, conical, large size, dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid; good quality; valuable for kitchen and cider. Season medium.

Martha.—Origin Minnesota. Oblate, medium large, yellow; very good quality; valuable for dessert, kitchen and cider.

Transcendent.—American origin. Round, oblong, conical, medium large, green, yellow crimson blush, crisp; flesh yellow, sub-acid; good quality; valuable for kitchen and market. Season medium early.

THE PEAR.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter, and some sorts may be kept until March or April. Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting, but a variety like Kieffer will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barrel as apples, and they usually sell twice as high, although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

Soil.—The Pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam; still it should not be too sticky. Next to this gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, yet Pears can be grown on sandy soil.

Ripen.—In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather Summer Pears at least ten days before they are ripe, Autumn Pears at least two weeks, and Winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.

PRICE OF GENERAL LIST OF PEARS.

Bartletts and Seckel, 5 cents each extra.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-Class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
First-Class, 5 to 7 feet.....	.25	2.50	17.50
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
First-Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 3 to 4 feet.....	.12	1.25	10.00

Boxed and baled free at these prices.

Duchess, Seckel, Mannings, Sheldon, Bell Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Wilder and Bartlett in Dwarfs.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett.—This is the most popular Summer pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich, fine flavor; a delicious eating pear, and makes the finest of canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully, and may be of good quality. However, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe marbled with dull red in the sun; fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Good grower and productive; a splendid hardy bearer.

Koonce.—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early. Most early pears rot at the core and do not ship well, but Koonce is an excellent shipper; it can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive, and an annual bearer.

Lawson.—A healthy grower, free from blight, very productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference; beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

Manning's (Manning's Elizabeth).—Fruit small; yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly; tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August. Only in dwarfs.

Seckel.—Small, skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

Wilder.—Small to medium, pyriform, smooth; pale yellow, with deep red cheek, fine grained, tender, rich, sub-acid; does not rot at the core; a good shipper and bears well. Early in August. Only in dwarfs.

Tyson.—Medium size; bright yellow; cheeks shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent; vigorous. August.

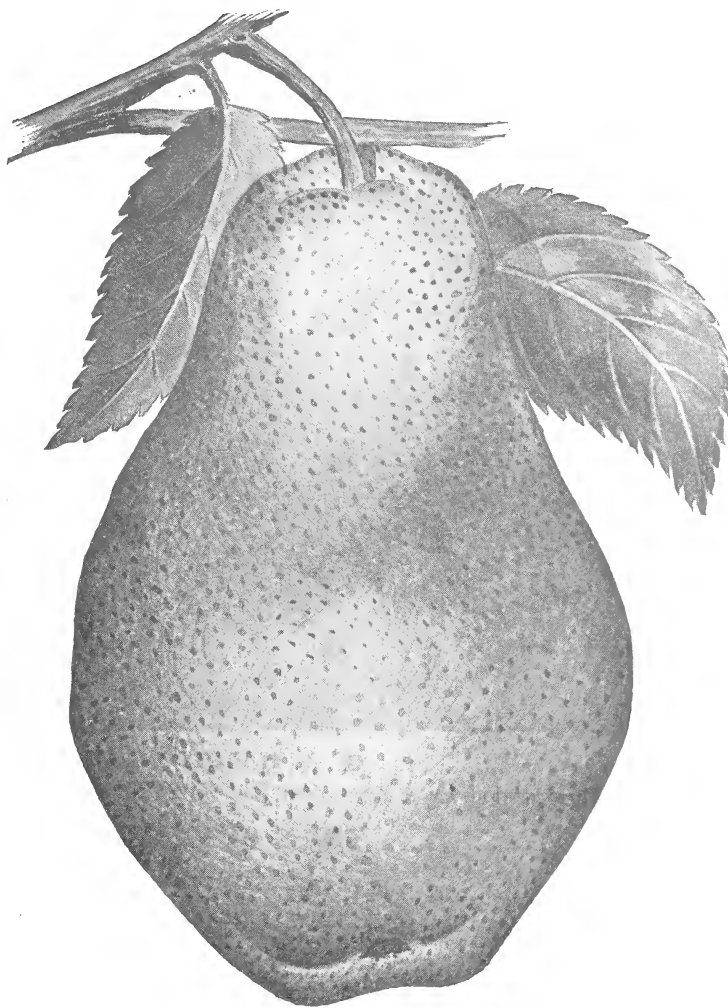
AUTUMN PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou).—Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; should be in every orchard. October and November.

Belle Lucrative.—Large, melting and sweet; a fine upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

Flemish Beauty.—A large, melting, sweet pear; a most valuable variety for general use and market; fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side; fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

Le Conte.—Very vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth



BARTLETT.

and handsome, juicy, firm quality; excellent for evaporating or canning; a good shipper; very productive and profitable.

Sheldon.—Medium size; yellowish or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.

WINTER PEARS.

Barseckle.—It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel; hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett, and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel, but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous upright growers.

Duchess (Duchess d'Angouleme).—Very large; dull, greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. The large size and

fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. September to November. Only in dwarfs.

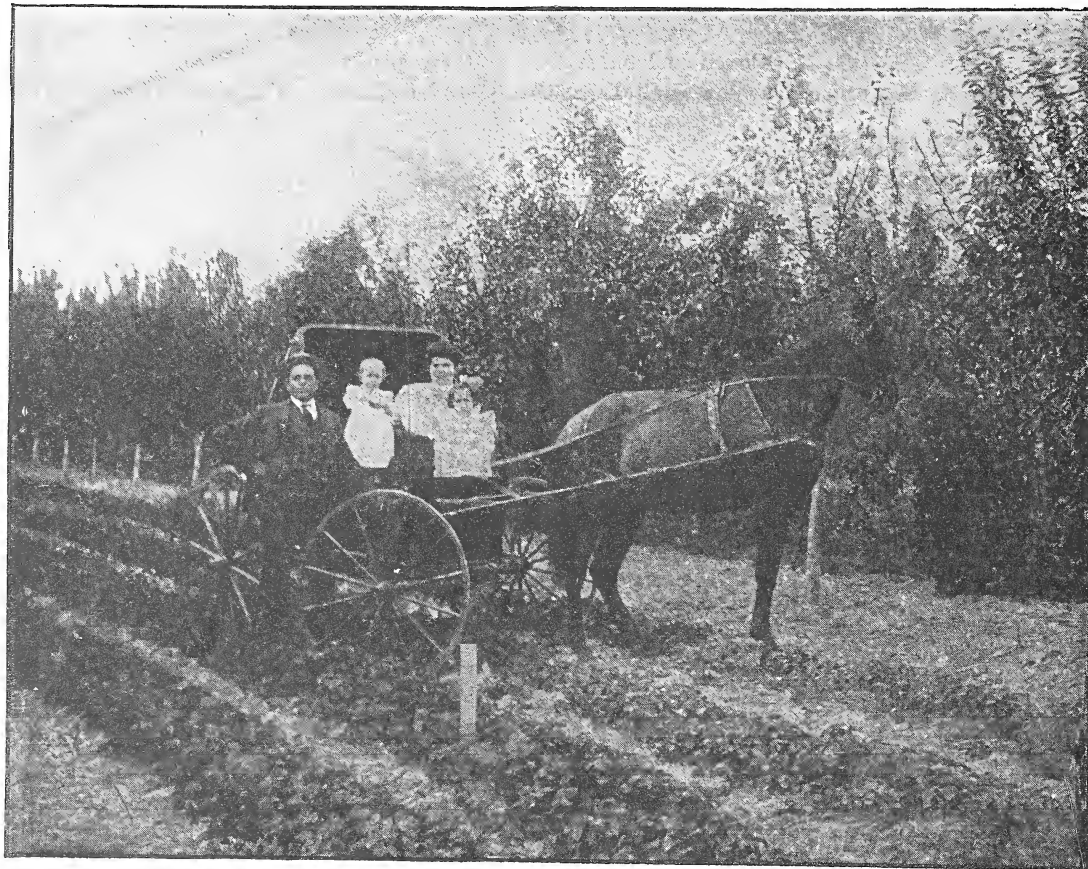
Garber.—Is kin and very much like the Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive, and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

Krull.—A native Missouri seedling. Keeps until April in barrels like apples. Lemon yellow, with a delicate bloom, giving it a rich appearance; skin

thick and strong; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Lawrence.—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor; unsurpassed among the early winter pears; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November to January.

Vicar.—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.



G. A. HARRISON AND HIS FAMILY.

Surrounded by a Four-Year-Old KIEFFER Pear Tree Orchard Loaded with Fruit.

PRICE OF KIEFFER PEAR TREES.

		Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class, XXX,	6 to 7 feet, 2 year.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
First-Class, XX,	5 to 6 feet, 2 year.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-Class, X,	4 to 6 feet, 2 year.....	.15	1.80	10.00	90.00
First-Class,	3½ to 5 feet, 2 year.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
First-Class,	3 to 4 feet, 2 year.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
First-Class,	2 to 3 feet, 1 year.....	.08	.75	7.00	60.00
First-Class,	7 to 8 feet, 2 year.....	.30	3.00	22.00	200.00

The above shows a view of our Kieffer pear orchard at four years of age. This orchard of 1000 trees five years old gave us over 5000 baskets, and this year the orchard is six years old, and will give us about 6000 baskets. The land between the rows is used for growing cowpeas and beans, which keeps up fertilization of the soil and at the same time cultivates the trees. There are but few fruits that can be planted that will give quicker returns than the Kieffer. Not only quick returns, but they are almost annual bearers when properly pollenized. We have found in our orchard that the Le Conte is the best pollenizer, and there should be at least one-tenth of these trees scattered over the orchard of Le Conte to make the orchard profitable. We take great pains in caring for this orchard, and cut our grafting wood and buds from same, which gives us a chance to select from the best trees to propagate from. We believe in this way we have raised the standard of Kieffers until the strain that we now offer to the public is the very best that can be produced at the present time. However, we hope to be able to improve the quality by cross-pollination. We will be glad to have you visit our orchards and see just how they are handled.

Kieffer.—A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of

quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit—excellent for all uses. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that the large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small, and in order to prevent this the fruit should be thinned. One of the comforts of winter. (See cut of fruit on cover page.)

THE PLUM.

The plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. The trees are pruned in same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the hennery, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

PRICE OF GENERAL LIST OF PLUMS.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

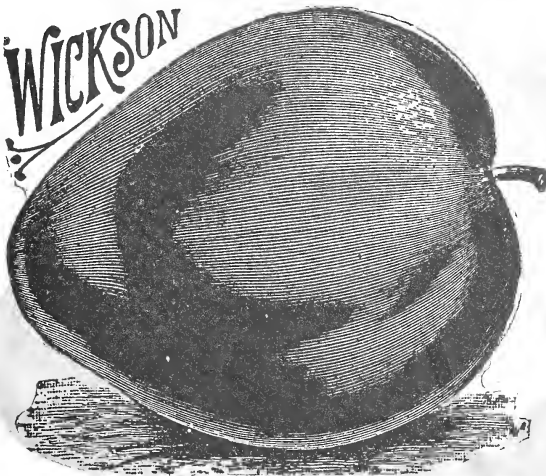
	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00
Light, 2 to 3 feet.....	.20	2.00	10.00

PRICE OF PLUM ON PEACH.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
First-Class, 3 to 4 feet.....	.12	1.25	8.00
First-Class, 2 to 3 feet.....	.10	1.00	5.00

VARIETIES ON PEACH.

Chabott, Shippers' Pride, Chalco, Apple, Sultan, Simoni, America, Shropshire Damson, Burbank, Wickson, Gonzales, Red June.



DESCRIPTION.

Apple.—Fruit averages about two and one-half inches in diameter, striped and mottled until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple; the superlatively rich, high flavored, sweet or sub-acid flesh is rather firm, pale red, marbled pink, nearly freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank; sometimes keeps over a month in good condition.

America.—Fruit larger than the average Japan; color glossy, coral red; flesh light yellow, moderately firm, of excellent quality. Ripens two to three weeks before Burbank.

Abundance.—The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored, turning to a rich bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. July.

Burbank.—The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. August.

Bradshaw.—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.

Chabott.—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. First of September.

Chalco.—Fruit ripens just before Burbank; large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, seed small.

German Prune.—A valuable plum of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and pre-

serving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

Gonzales.—Fruit very large, meaty, of a brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper; tree very strong and immensely productive.

Lombard.—Medium size, oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; a great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils; tree vigorous and hardy. Last of August.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum).—A distinct species from China; growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Ogon.—Trees very vigorous and quite hardy; fruit large, roundish; bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, rich, sweet and dry; freestone; an excellent variety for canning; one of the earliest. Late July.

Red June.—A vigorous, hard, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good, pleasant quality, half cling, pit small; ripens a few days after Willard, and is best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1.

Sultan.—Its huge size, deep purplish crimson color render it a valuable market variety. The flesh is very firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson, clouded and shaded with pink, salmon and light yellow.

Satsuma.—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good; pit small; tree very vigorous. September.

Shipper's Pride.—Fruit large, dark purple; flesh firm and of excellent quality. Ripens from September 1 to 15.

Shropshire Damson.—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.

Wild Goose.—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. July.

Willard.—Medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow fleshed, sweet and of fair quality.

Wickson.—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japan varieties I have fruited." Productive; fruit largest of the Japans, handsome deep maroon red, firm, a long keeper and fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. September.

Yellow Egg.—Very large; skin of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; juicy, but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking.

APRICOT.

Harris.—Fruit uniformly large, about the size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow, with red blush; quality the best; very juicy

and rich, ripening about July 20 and very productive. It is as hardy as any apricot known. Same price as plums.

THE CHERRY.

The cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided they are in good condition.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$200.00
First-Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	3.00	20.00	150.00
First-Class, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00	100.00
Extra, 5 to 7 feet.....	.40	4.00	30.00	250.00

Only have Early Richmond and Montmorency to offer in 1000 lots.

HEART AND BIGGARREAU—SWEET.

Allen.—Fruit of excellent quality; large size, nearly heart shape, shiny and smooth; color when ripe nearly black; very meaty and firm; so far free from all rot and disease; ripens late. Last July or early August.

Black Eagle.—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to 15th of July.

Black Tartarian.—Very large; bright, purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive; free. First to middle of July.

Elton.—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious; tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. End of June.

Governor Wood.—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow, marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and a great bearer; hangs well on the tree; vigorous. Last of June.

Napoleon.—Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious; profitable for market; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert; forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in July.

Rockport.—Large, pale amber, with clear red; very handsome and excellent; good bearer. Early.

Schmidt.—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor; vigorous. July.

Windsor.—Fruit large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish (Biggarreau or Graffion).—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow, with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine, rich flavor; a general favorite. June.

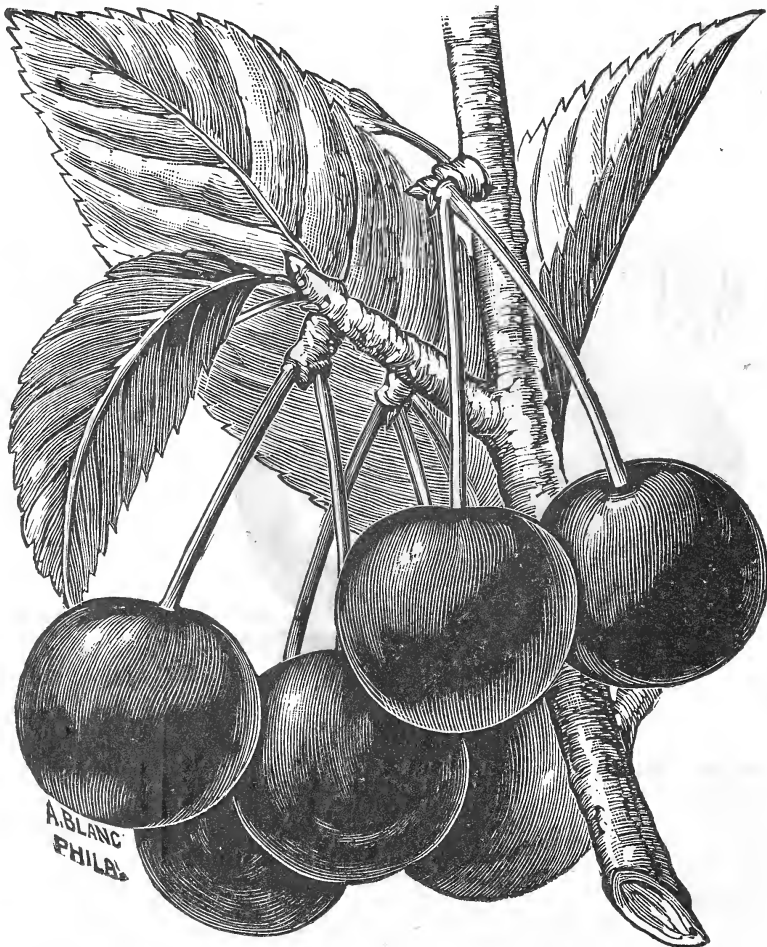
DUKE AND MORELLO—SOUR.

Baldwin.—Fruit very large; almost round; dark red, slightly sub-acid; the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness; particularly profitable in the West. June.

Dye House.—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid; very productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginia, May).—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.

Empress Eugenie.—Large, roundish, flattened; rich, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid; very good; stone small; tree rather dwarf in habit; shoots pretty stout; very productive. First of July.



English Morello.—Large; dark purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

Large Montmorency.—A popular market variety; good for all purposes; vigorous grower, very productive; fruit large; light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Louis Phillippe.—Very productive; large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Middle of July.

May Duke.—Large; dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort. June.

Ostheim (Russian).—Rather slender grower; very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.

Reine Hortense.—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

Wragg.—Claimed to be much hardier than English Morello, otherwise it seems to be an exact duplicate of that variety. July.

THE QUINCE.

The Quince is a well-known hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading, bushy head. It seems to be at home along the seashore, where the roots can penetrate living salt water. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year. We also recommend about a quart of salt around the root of each tree. The fruit is very valuable for home and market, and for canning, preserving and flavoring other fruits.

Apple or Orange.—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves or flavorings; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

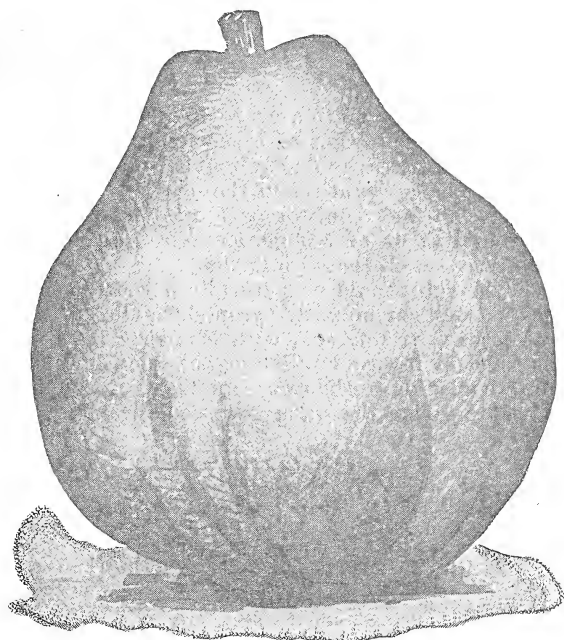
Bourgeat.—Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops; fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color; smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept till February in good condition.

Champion.—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally as fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January; tree is vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Meech.—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

PRICE OF QUINCES.

3 to 5 feet, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per hundred.



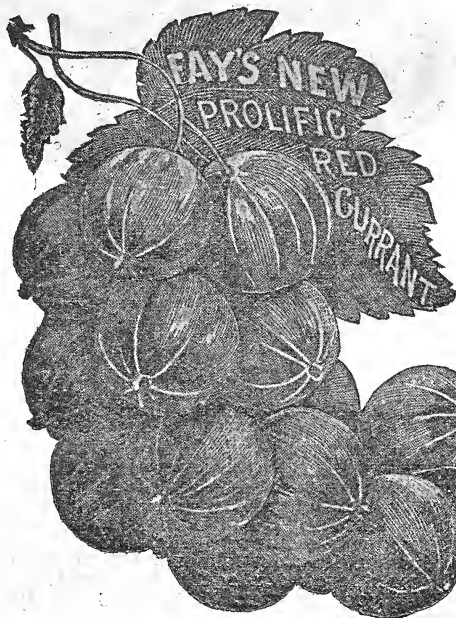
MISSOURI MAMMOTH—HALF SIZE.

Missouri Mammoth.—The largest quince in cultivation; brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape; very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight.

CURRENTS.

We do not think the value of this fruit can be overestimated. For every reason it should be plentiful in every pantry. They should be planted in good deep soil, in a cool location, and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet, work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure. If the best quality of fruit is desired, they should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them. Keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

White Grape.—Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage; very productive.



La Versailles.—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best.

Cherry.—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short; plants erect, stout, vigorous and very productive.

Fay's Prolific.—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better; quality first-class; not quite so acid as Cherry; the best of all the red currants.

Lee's Prolific.—A new black English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

Black Champion.—Bunches are very large and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bushes.

PRICE OF CURRENTS.

10c. each; \$1.00 dozen; \$5.00 hundred; \$40.00 thousand.

GRAPES (TWO-YEAR VINES)

The history of this grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collection of other fruit trees were at all common, and today it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground, ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grapevines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities, is on the wire trellis.

The soil should be naturally dry or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low, wet soils, but succeed best on high, dry ground, having a free circulation of air, which helps guard against diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water. Good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, away from large bodies of fresh water, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake an exposure facing the water is most desirable.

BLACK VARIETIES.

McPike.—This grand new variety was originated in Southern Illinois. The McPike is a seedling of the Wordon, and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Wordon to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Wordon. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality; by far the best grape grown; one berry measured 3 3-5 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Price 50c. each.

Campbell's Early.—It is strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; it is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp; good keeper. Middle August. Price 25c. each.

Moore's Early.—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunch medium, berries large, with blue bloom; flesh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age; planted extensively as a market sort. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

Champion or Tallman.—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large, berries black, quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Concord.—Early, most popular grape on the market, and deservedly so; bunch large, shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy and sweet pulp, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

RED VARIETIES.

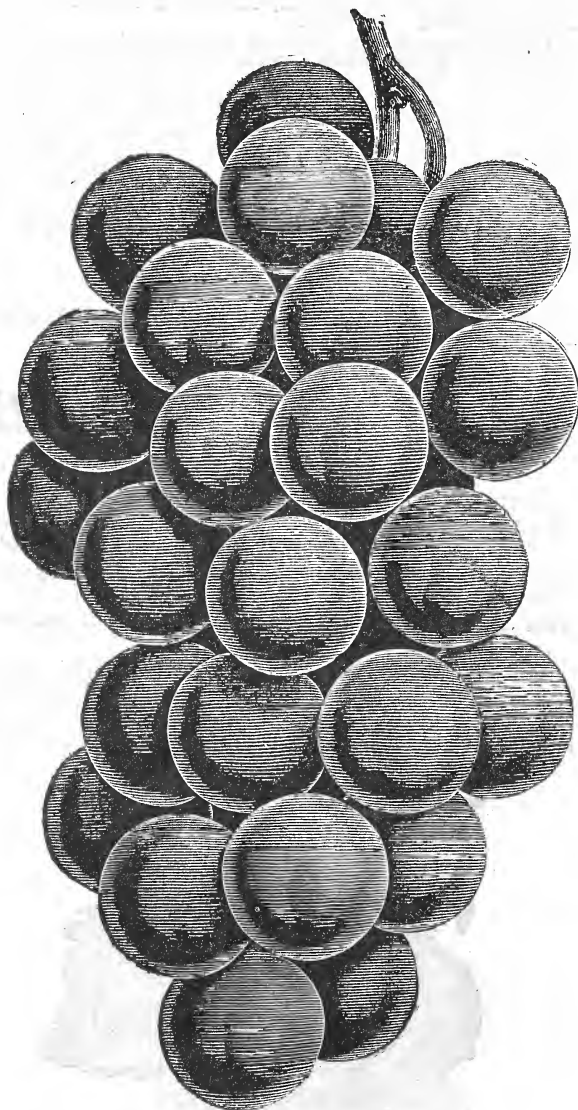
Wyoming.—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma; ripens before Delaware; the early red market variety. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Delaware.—Red; bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before; vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Agawam (Rogers' Hybrid No. 15).—Red or maroon color; bunches usually loose, shouldered, berries large; skin thick, fleshy, pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper; vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Niagara.—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort; bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow



McPIKE

when fully ripe; skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Pocklington.—Pale green, usually with a tinge of golden yellow where exposed to the sun; bunch large, very compact; berries very large, covered with a beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, with considerable pulp; foliage large leathery; healthy; a seedling of Concord, ripening soon after it, and considered its equal in quality. Vine is moderately good grower. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

ROSES.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

In selecting a spot for a Rose bed, do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed, dig it up thoroughly to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, as Rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

THE NEW ROSE—BABY RAMBLER.

The flowers are borne in clusters, 30, 40 and 50 flowers to a cluster. They are in every way just like those of the Climbing Crimson Rambler, and are produced perpetually. We have closely watched this new Rose in our greenhouses since November, 1903, and they have never been without flowers from that time until the present day. We had a large bed in our grounds at Western Springs, and there the plants were constantly in bloom until November, even in the hottest weather. This is a remarkable record. We have grown thousands of varieties of Roses, but have never met one that possessed all these remarkable qualities combined.—VAUGH SEED CO.

PRICES OF BABY RAMBLER.

Strong growing plants from 2½-inch pots, 25c. each; 12 for \$2.50, postpaid by mail; 100 by express, \$18.00.

Strong dormant two-year-old field-grown plants, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PRICE OF ROSES 35 CENTS EACH; \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Abel Carriere.—Dark velvety crimson, with fiery red center; perfect form; handsome foliage.

Alfred Colomb.—Justly celebrated as one of the very finest; extra large, round flowers, very double and full; color clear cherry red, passing to bright, rich crimson; very fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach.—The color is brilliant carmine; buds large, finely formed and delightfully sweet; a vigorous grower and fine bloomer.

Charles Lefebvre.—Color rich crimson, with dark shadings.

Coquette des Blanches.—Pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh color when opening; flowers of good size; very suitable for cemetery planting.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Dark, velvety maroon; medium size; very handsome and fragrant.

Francois.—Grows vigorously and blooms especially during autumn; color clear, pale rose; size medium.

Geant des Battailles.—One of the best hardy crimson roses; large, very double; fragrant; a fine old sort for general planting.

General Jacqueminot.—Bright, shining crimson, very rich and velvety; one of the most desirable.

Gloire Lyonnaise.—This grand rose is a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to a rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn.

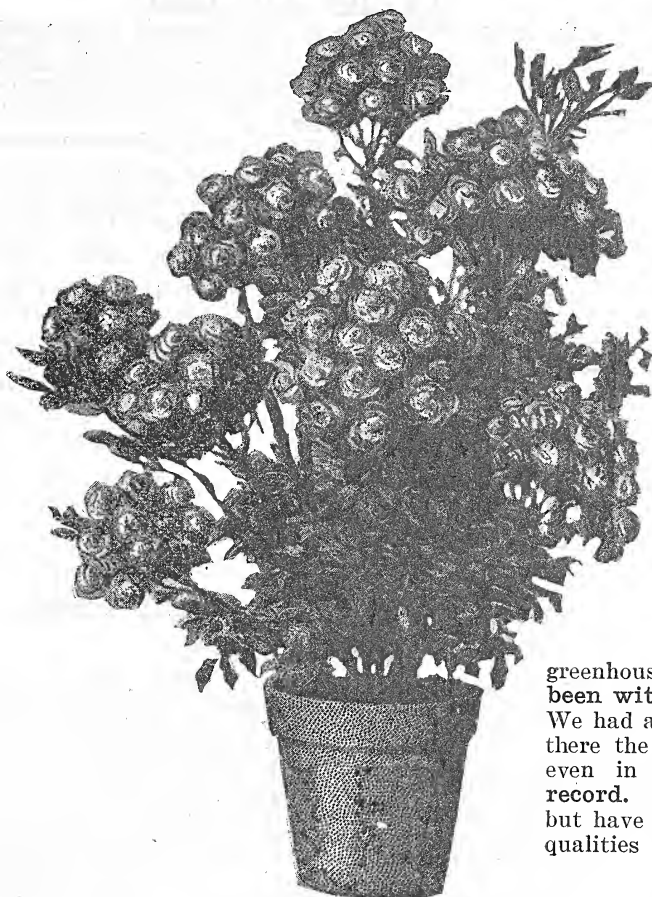
Gloire de Margottin.—Clear dazzling red; very beautiful; large, full and deliciously scented.

La Reine.—Beautiful clear bright rose; very large; fragrant.

Mme. Plantier.—It is the most profuse blooming white, hardy rose in cultivation.

Mme. Gabriel Luziet.—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities this rose has no equal today; pink, distinct, very large, cup-shaped, somewhat fragrant.

Margaret Dickson.—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.



BABY RAMBLER.

Magna Charta.—A splendid sort; bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer; a hybrid China that is very fine; early in the season.

Marchioness of Lorne.—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine; very sweet.

Oakmont.—Deep bright rose color, in the way of Paul Neyron, but blooms much more freely; delightfully scented; continues in bloom all summer, and is one of the best varieties for very early winter forcing.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Moreau.—Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed.

Princess Adelaide.—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form.

Crimson Globe.—Rich, deep crimson.

Blanche Robert.—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful; a rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler (Climbing Polyantha).—A wonderful new rose from Japan, bearing immense trusses of deep crimson flowers, which hold their beautiful color for a long time without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower, and thus makes a splendid climbing rose, though it may also be grown in bush or pillar form.

Climbing Jules Margottin.—Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a pillar rose or by pruning kept in bush form; it should be in every collection.

Prairie Queen.—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower.

Baltimore Belle.—Very double blush white, in large clusters, completely enveloping the whole plant with bloom.

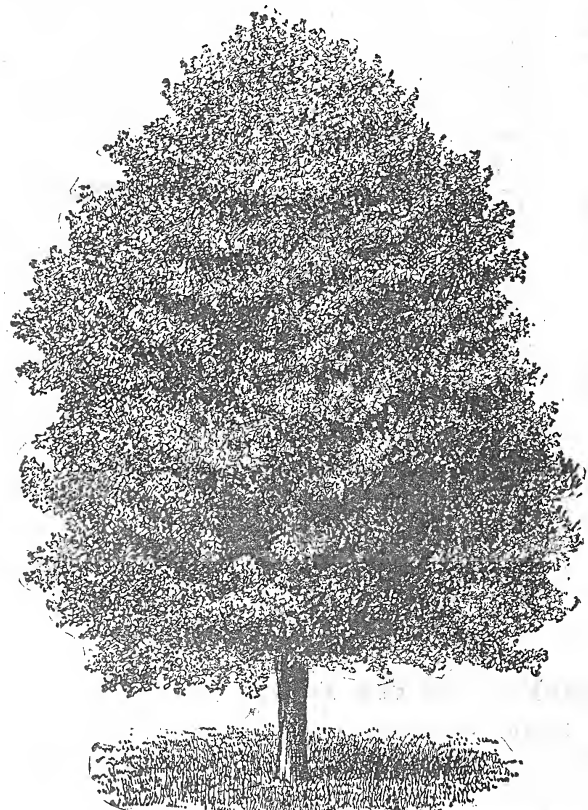
White Rambler.—A worthy companion plant for

Crimson Rambler.—It is similar in habit of growth and form of flowers, perfectly hardy, and flowers in good size clusters. The pearly white flowers contrast nicely with those of Crimson Rambler, and make a beautiful display when planted with it.

Yellow Rambler.—Really the only hard yellow climbing rose, and beautiful when in bloom, whether planted by itself or grouped with some other "Rambler;" flowers light yellow, borne in clusters.

Pink Rambler.—Resembles Crimson Rambler in every respect but color, which in this is clear pink; one of the most attractive of the set.

Dorothy Perkins.—Flowers good size for this class, borne in clusters, full and double; color clear shell pink; fragrant.



Silver Maple.

Poplar, Carolina.—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth; pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds everywhere.

Lombardy (P. Fastigiata).—A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

PRICE OF CAROLINA AND LOMBARDY POPLARS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00

Catalpa-Speciosa.—One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful.

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00

American Elm.—A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.

Downing Mulberry.—A rapid grower, bearing large, black, edible fruit from June until September. Leaves larger than other varieties.

PRICE OF AMERICAN ELM AND DOWNING MULBERRY.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Beaute Inconstante.—One of the most unique and remarkable roses in our collection; a single bush will bear at the same time flowers ranging in color from coppery-yellow and bluish-pink to light-crimson and dark-red. Buds are particularly beautiful, large, pointed and well made.

Helena Cambier.—Of varying colors, from salmon-rose to coppery rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—Delicate, creamy white, deliciously fragrant. As a cut flower it is without an equal, blooming continuously from early spring till fall.

Souvenir de Wootton.—Color crimson-red; very sweet.

Mme. Franceska Kruger.—Especially adapted for beds or masses; the splendid flowers are deeply shaded copper-yellow in color; very large.

White Maman Cochet.—Color of flower snowy white, faintly tinged with pale blush; large and double, making it of more than ordinary value in the open ground.

La Princesse Vera.—Double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon-rose; ever-bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon.—Magnificent golden yellow rose; the flowers are very deep, rich and full; very sweet; ever-bloomer.

George Bancroft.—Rich deep-red; very fine.

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

SILVER MAPLE.

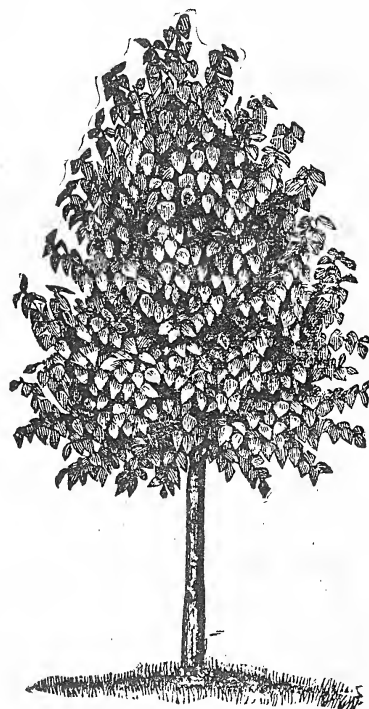
Maple—Silver-leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*).—A hardy, rapid growing native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade; fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree.

Walnut, Black.—A native tree of large size, majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinetwork, and brings the highest price in the market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality. 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

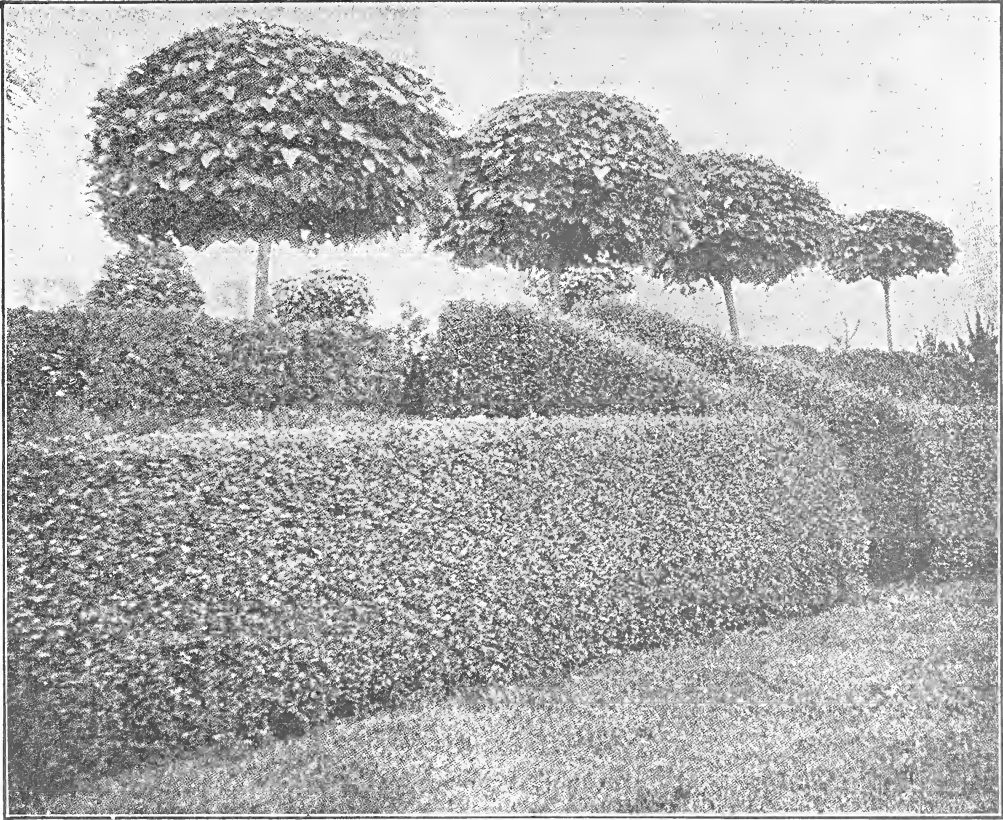
PRICE OF SILVER MAPLE.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00

Boxing and Baling Free at Catalogue Prices



Carolina Poplar.



HEDGE PLANTS—CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

(LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM.)

Privet we consider the most popular of all hedge plants, and decidedly the finest and best of all for forming an ornamental hedge, its foliage being so abundant as to produce a wall of the deepest richest green. It can almost be called an evergreen, as its foliage is not shed until late in the Winter, and then only in an exposed position. We mention some of its merits: It is very hardy, easily and quickly pruned; it will grow almost anywhere; can be kept down to 18 inches, or you can let it grow, if a screen is required, to 15 feet high. You may have it narrow or wide.

MANAGEMENT.—As a general rule of guidance we offer the following brief hints on their management: After thoroughly working the soil of a strip at least 6 feet wide and as long as the hedge is to extend, open a trench through the middle of the strip, and with a careful person to hold and range the plants, let one or more assistants thoroughly pulverize and fill in the soil about the roots. Before setting, dip each plant in a thin puddle of mud, and place evergreens from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row; deciduous shrubs, including California Privet, should be but 9 inches apart.

PRICE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 inches to 2 feet.....	.50	3.00	25.00
12 inches to 18 inches.	.40	2.50	20.00

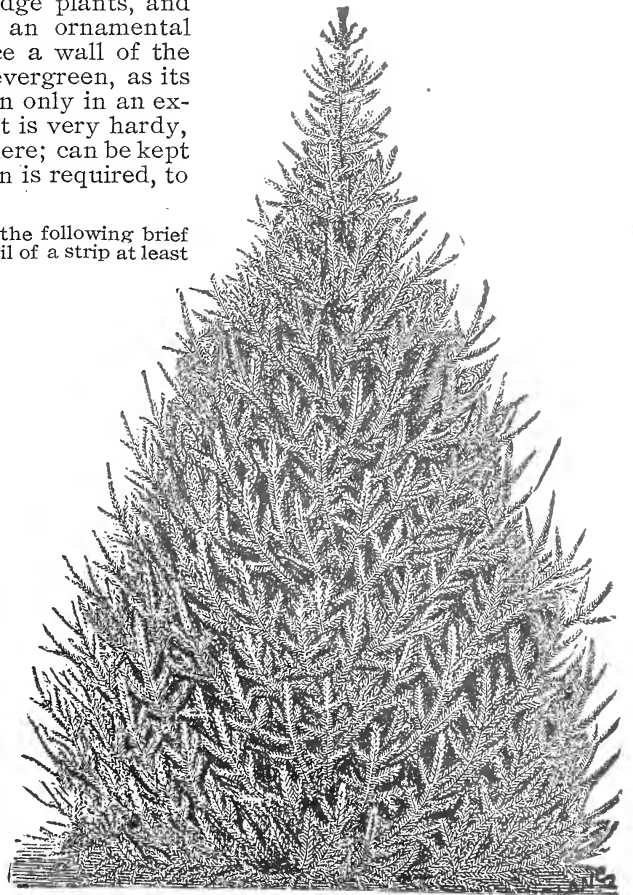
Siberian Arbor Vitae.—This valuable variety has dense compact foliage of pure green color, even in winter. It grows more slowly than the American, and needs less trimmings.

Spruce, Norway.—A lofty elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine graceful, pendulous branches; is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges if properly trimmed yearly.

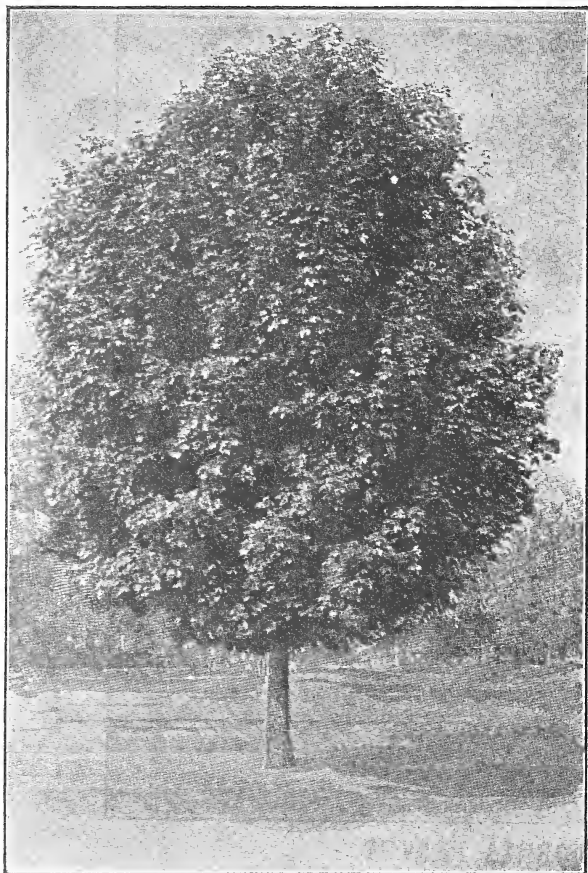
PRICE OF NORWAY SPRUCE.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
2 to 3 feet....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet....	.50	5.00	40.00
10 to 15 inches..	.10	1.00	10.00



NORWAY SPRUCE.



NORWAY MAPLE.

Norway Maple.—A distinct variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough, crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens.

PRICE OF NORWAY MAPLES.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
7 to 8 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$45.00

American Black Ash.—Small growth and good form; its leaves are broader than the White Ash. 4 to 5 feet; 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS.

VARIETIES—TWO-YEAR ROOTS—EXTRA STRONG.

Donald's Elmira.—The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in the whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. 2-year roots, 75c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

Palmetto.—Of Southern origin; a variety of excellent quality; early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. 2-year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

Barr.—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while others are at a drag. 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

Conover.—Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners; can be cut quite frequently and brings highest market price. 2-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

READ.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.—Always give shipping directions, whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, we will use our own judgment.

No Charges Are Made for Package and Delivery at Railroad Company when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special prices are made, cost of boxing and baling will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plant and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

If Frozen When Received, bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

If They Should Appear Dry or Shriveled When Received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for 24 hours or more until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

Our Guarantee.—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that prove untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

Time of Shipment.—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the first of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the spring trade, in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the Northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely and give you good count.

When Best to Order.—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

How Best to Remit.—Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order or Postoffice Money Order on Berlin Postoffice, Registered Letter, or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

Payments Invariably in Advance.

Special Low Express Rate.—By special arrangements we are able to send plants by express to any part of the country at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate over each company. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

Claims for Deduction should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

Our Office is located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad, a branch of the P. R. R., which connects for all points North, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad, which connects with the B. & O. for all points West, and is within 100 yards of Western Union Telegraph office and Adams Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and filled in due time. We have two immense packing-houses that enable us to give best care and protection in handling and packing stock from wind, sun and frost. Office connected by telephone to farms. Long-distance telephone No. 21.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Berlin, Md.

TREES BY MAIL

The trees arrived yesterday, by mail, all in fine shape, well packed, and I call them fine stock. Am much pleased with the trees, and many thanks for your promptness.

California, March 23, 1906.

Mrs. C. A. KNOWLES.

California, Jan. 27, 1906.

The Ray peach trees ordered from you came by mail. I opened them up and found them in perfect condition, clean, plump and first class plants. I wish to thank you for your liberality, and whenever you have anything new to sell, let me hear from you.

J. W. LANE.

PEACH TREE COLLECTION

No. 1 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$1.00

2 Victor	4 Elberta	2 Wager
2 Bell of Georgia	4 Crawford Late	2 Bilyen

No. 2 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$2.00

3 Greensboro	5 Niagara	3 Oldmixon
3 Connetts So Early	2 White Heath Cling	3 Wonderful
3 Carman	5 Chairs Choice	2 Salway

No. 3 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$3.00

2 Ray	3 Hieley	5 Foster
3 Lodge	5 Moore's Favorite	5 Frances
2 Mamie Ross	5 Chairs Choice	5 Matthews Beauty

No. 4 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$5.00

5 Champion	10 Elberta	10 Stump
5 Admiral Dewey	10 Mt. Rose	10 Stephen's R. R.
5 Waddell	10 Crawford Late	10 Geary's Holdon

No. 5 BY EXPRESS (NOT PAID) FOR \$5.00—3 TO 4 FEET TREES

5 Greensboro	10 Elberta	10 Salway
10 Mt. Rose	10 Crawford Late	10 Frances
10 Bell of Georgia	5 White Heath Cling	10 Stephen's R. R.

No. 6 FOR \$6.00—2 TO 3 FEET

5 Ray	25 Bell of Georgia	25 Oldmixon
10 Yellow St. John	25 Elberta	10 Stump
10 Champion	25 Crawford Late	5 Clingstone

APPLE TREE COLLECTION

No. 7 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$1.00

2 Yellow Transparent	2 Duchess	2 Stayman's Wine Sap
2 Williams' Early Red	2 Nero	2 Baldwin

No. 8 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$2.00

2 Summer Rambo	4 Williams' Early Red	4 McIntosh Red
2 Yellow Transparent	4 Duchess	4 Grimes' Golden

No. 9 BY EXPRESS (NOT PAID)—5 TO 6 FEET—FOR \$6.00

5 Williams' Early Red	5 Duchess	10 McIntosh Red
5 Early Ripe	5 Fallawater	10 Baldwin

No. 10 FOR \$10.00—6 TO 7 FEET

5 Red Astrachan	10 Fourth of July	10 Winter Banana
5 Yellow Transparent	10 Duchess	10 Ben Davis

PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY COLLECTION

No. 11 BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR \$1.00

1 Bartlett Pear	2 Abundance Plum	1 America Plum
1 Lawson "	1 Shropshire Damson Plum	1 Black Tartarian Cherry
2 Kieffer "		1 Montmorency Cherry

No. 12 FOR \$3.00, BY EXPRESS (NOT PAID)—4 TO 5 FEET

1 Bartlett Pear	1 Abundance Plum	1 Apple Plum
2 Kieffer "	2 Wickson "	2 Montmorency Cherry
1 Flemish Beauty Pear		1 Baldwin Cherry

No. 13 \$5.00 FRUIT ORCHARD

**GET THIS COLLECTION AND HAVE FRUIT FROM JUNE 1 TO MARCH 1
BY MAIL POST PAID**

2 Carman Peach	2 Yellow Transparent Apple	1 Moore's Early Grape
2 Bell of Georgia Peach	2 Jonathan Apple	2 Bartlett Pear
4 Elberta Peach	2 Baldwin Apple	2 Duchess Pear
4 Reeves' Favorite Peach	2 Winter Banana Apple	2 Kieffer Pear
2 W. Heath Cling Peach	1 White Grape Currant	2 Red June Plum
2 Salway Peach	1 Black Champion Currant	2 Abundance Plum
2 Williams' Early Red Apple	1 Concord Grape	2 Shropshire Damson
2 Duchess Apple	1 Niagara Grape	2 Black Tartarian Cherry

Will furnish the above collection, by Express (not paid) 2 to 3 feet for \$5.00; 3 to 4 feet, for \$6.00; 5 to 6 feet, for \$9.00.

OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK



Our three-year BALDWIN APPLE is the Leader

One of the principal things we grow in the fruit tree line is apple trees. There is probably no Nursery in the United States today that has more standing apple trees in first-class condition, ready for sale, than we have in our Nurseries. Our trees are grown in an ideal soil for apple. We use both buds and grafts, and use many imported French seedlings; in other words, we select the very best seedlings that can be had for starting. Two years ago our planting of apple was more than three million. You will find we have the cream of the list of varieties. From careful selection, experience with orchardists, we are able to offer to our customers a selected list of apple trees, direct from the grower, that you will not find elsewhere. We have trees, one-year old buds, two and three-year grafts and buds. Trees will be well graded, smooth, clean, well rooted and well packed, and we guarantee satisfaction to every customer. You are especially invited to visit our nurseries and see just what we have.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.

Unsolicited Testimonials.

Read What Others Have to Say About Our Stock.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Nurseryman,
BERLIN, MD.**

Maryland, April 18, 1906.
The trees I ordered arrived on the 16th. They are in fine shape, and I am very well pleased with them.

James Weir, Jr.

Maryland, April 20, 1906.
The trees and plants have started out nicely.

M. W. Royer.

Massachusetts, April 20, 1906.
Trees and plants reached here all in good condition.

H. S. Partridge.

Pennsylvania, March 22, 1906.
I received the trees all right and the Kieffer pear were the finest I ever saw.

Jas. H. Badon.

Pennsylvania, April 24, 1906.
Received the other box of plants; am well pleased with them.

J. C. Moffett.

Pennsylvania, April 24, 1906.
The trees were received, and are fine ones; I am well pleased with them.

C. E. Van Gorden.

West Virginia, April 20, 1906.
The trees were received in fine condition. Thanks for the extra trees.

H. Heinzeroth.

Massachusetts, March 2, 1906.
The trees reached me in good condition; many thanks for the extra, also for the prompt delivery.

J. Weysse.

Massachusetts, May 16, 1906.
Received Strawberry plants all right in good order.

Lorenzo Dean.

Ohio, March 18, 1906.
I received my Cherry trees and they were fine, I couldn't expect any better, will give you more orders.

Lewis W. Rueb.

New York, May 19, 1906.
The Pear trees were received, also the apple trees. They were extra nice and deeply appreciated. Expecting to give you further orders at some future date.

E. B. Long.

New York, May 4, 1906.
Trees came O. K. Thank you very much for your promptness and square dealing. I liked the trees very much, will give you another order next spring.

F. E. Sheffula.

Maryland, April 10, 1906.
The trees arrived in perfect condition and I must say that I am very much pleased with them.

Geo. W. Coulbourn.

Ohio, April 7, 1906.
The Strawberry plants arrived in splendid condition. The plants were first-class in every respect. The number I received speak for themselves.

Jason E. Yingling.

Delaware, April 21, 1905.
Package of trees received in good condition, found place for all; will recommend your trees to any one that wants fruit trees.

M. K. Ayers.

Ohio, May 1, 1906.
We received the berry plants all right. Am much obliged for your liberality.

Mrs. Thos. McCarty.

Maryland, April 12, 1906.
Received the trees in good condition, and exactly what I bought. I thank you very much.

Wm. T. Hoffmaster.

New York, April 30, 1906.
The trees arrived in good shape.

Geo. G. Rock.

Pennsylvania, April 14, 1906.
Nursery stock has come all O. K., and fine stock in each order. My neighbors are well pleased. Wishing you success.

H. P. Greeno.

Maryland, May 2, 1906.
The trees are very nice and I am very much pleased with them. I thank you for the extra ones.

Alex. Bowdle.

Maryland, November 24, 1905.
The package by express, received in good order. Thank you for your attention to this little order.

Edw. F. Olmstead.

Virginia, December 7, 1905.
The trees arrived in good shape, and I am pleased with your selection. Thank you for your careful packing and prompt shipment.

E. G. Tankard.

Virginia, December 5, 1905.
Trees received a few days ago. I am certainly proud of the excellent quality and style of trees.

C. H. Bergess.

Pennsylvania.
We received the trees, and very much pleased with them. They came in good condition, thank you very much. We will try and get some customers for you.

Robt. Whitehead.

Maryland, April 10, 1906.
I received the trees and plants in fine condition.

Amos S. Collins.

Virginia, May 1, 1905.
The trees I ordered from you came in fine condition. I was very much pleased with them, many thanks for the nice extra ones.

Mrs. S. F. Milstead.

Maryland, May 12, 1906.
I have received the trees, and I think they are a fine looking lot of trees. I am greatly pleased.

Robt. W. Moore.

Maryland, November 24, 1905.
Received your trees in good condition, and like them very much. They were as good as I ever received.

A. Morten.

Pennsylvania, November 29, 1905.
I received the box of trees in good shape. Your Peach trees are simply fine.

J. G. Dayhoff.

Ohio, November 27, 1905.
Trees arrived all right and in good condition.

A. Gloeckner.

New Jersey, November 20, 1905.
I received the trees and am very much pleased with them.

H. H. Tomlin.

Pennsylvania, November 16, 1905.
Trees came this morning O. K. and in good order.

J. A. Roberts.

Virginia, November 16, 1905.
Trees arrived all right O. K. Thanks for the liberal count.

W. W. Halstead.

Maryland, November 20, 1905.
The Peach trees were received in good order. Thank you for your kindness.

Roland N. Phelps.

West Virginia, November 15, 1905.
The trees came all O. K. and in good condition. I thank you very much for same.

C. W. Link.

Delaware, November 22, 1905.
The trees came in good shape and nicely packed and I trust will prove O. K.

Frank Cleaver.

Texas, March 8, 1906.
Trees arrived in good condition and thank you for your promptness.

J. B. Blachke.

Maryland, March 13, 1906.
Trees and plants ordered, were received in good shape; thank you for your promptness.

D. M. Grove.

Ohio, March 12, 1906.
The Strawberry plants at hand in fine shape; never received any plants in finer condition; fresh and nice. Many thanks for your prompt shipment and liberal count.

Jacob Bower.

Virginia, May 12, 1906.
The trees reached me in good condition, I was much pleased with them. They are now leafing out and doing nicely.

A. F. Lewis.

Ohio, May 10, 1906.
The trees I received from you were all in good shape; the Peach trees were especially fine.

J. H. Young.

Ohio, May 11, 1906.
I received the plants in fine shape, they were as nice as I ever saw. Please accept my thanks for same.

Jos. J. Hinkle.

Connecticut, May 2, 1906.
Plants arrived and are very satisfactory; thank you.

G. J. Kingsley.

Virginia, March 31, 1906.
I received the trees and plants all O. K. and like them very much; they were fine trees.

H. W. Boggs.

Maryland, April 13, 1906.
The trees arrived in fine shape and in first-class condition, I am well pleased with them. They are the finest I have ever purchased. Accept my sincere thanks for your kindness and wish you success.

I. W. Jones.

Pennsylvania, April 21, 1906.
My trees and plants came in good shape and I have most of them planted.

J. O. Craig.

Ohio, March 27, 1906.
I received the trees today all O. K.

Joseph Frantz.

New Hampshire, May 1, 1906.
My order of trees has come to hand and are all set out.
They were a fine lot of trees and ought to live and thrive.
F. J. Martin.

Massachusetts, May 23, 1906.
The Apple trees were received in good condition and we
are well pleased with them.
Leslie Park.

Pennsylvania, November 20, 1906.
I received trees, etc. all O. K. and have got them in
the ground.
A. W. Sykes.

Ohio, January 22, 1906.
The stock I have handled here of yours has been well
grown, bright, fresh and vigorous, and I think I shall want
some Apple trees for my spring planting.
F. H. Ballou.

Pennsylvania, November 6, 1905.
The trees were received in good shape.
W. H. McCrea.

Maryland, June 20, 1906.
The trees are doing fine, and as good as I ever saw.
W. S. Whiteford.

Maryland, April 27, 1906.
I received the trees all right, and they were fine; gave
perfect satisfaction.
Jes. Ferrell.

Connecticut, April 24, 1906.
The trees arrived O. K., and in good condition. They
were larger than I expected. Our customers are satisfied
with them.
J. R. Houston & Sons.

New York, April 11, 1906.
The trees arrived to-day in the best of shape. Must com-
pliment you on your careful packing, as I failed to see even
a tree bruised or scarred-broken.
John Adams.

Pennsylvania, April 14, 1906.
Received the nursery stock in due time, and am well
pleased with the trees. Thanks for your prompt attention.
Geo. Ripple.

Maryland, April 16, 1906.
The trees shipped me have been received all in good
order.
A. W. Kirk.

New York, May 15, 1906.
The trees received and many thanks for the extra ones.
I believe every tree is going to live.
R. W. Gaston.

West Virginia, May 5, 1906.
The stock we received was very fine, and we have no fault
to find whatever.
D. Hess.

Pennsylvania, May 8, 1906.
The trees came all right. With many thanks.
F. W. Solomon.

Pennsylvania, May 2, 1906.
I am well pleased with the trees you sent me; they all had
nice roots and in good condition.
E. C. Hoffacker.

Pennsylvania, April 17, 1906.
Trees were in good condition when received.
D. I. Robinson.

Ohio, December 9, 1905.
The box of trees came through all right. They were
nicely packed and in good condition. The trees are very
fine, and such beauties. I never saw finer trees.
B. K. Ranney.

Kentucky, January 13, 1906.
The trees were received in good condition, and we were
well pleased with them, they were better than we expected,
and were much finer in every respect than other trees we
had paid 25c. to 50c. each.
Thos. Brown.

Michigan, April 23, 1906.
The box containing the one hundred peach trees arrived
in most extra fine condition. This is the finest small lot of
Peach trees I ever saw or bought from any nursery in your
section. You certainly know how to grade trees, as to the
grade, and further, these trees had all extra fine roots, and
so well graded and packed in good condition that I am well
pleased with our deal and thank you for favors extended in
giving me these extra nice stock.
Bennett Gebhardt.

West Virginia, March 2, 1906.
I received the trees; they are fine. I am well pleased
with them.
W. H. Ayersman.

Long Island, May 15, 1906.
The Strawberry plants arrived safely and am well pleased
with them.
James Bacon.

Missouri, April 30, 1906.
I received the trees and Strawberry plants; they were fine
and in the best condition. I am well pleased with the trees
and plants. Thanking you for your promptness.
Wm. H. Bryan.

Virginia, September 10, 1905.
I feel it my duty to tell of the success I had with the
plants. I never saw better plants in my life.
G. W. Scantling.

Kentucky, November 8, 1906.
The trees I ordered of you came duly to hand, and it is
due that I should say that competent judges pronounce
them the best balanced and most thrifty looking nursery
stock that has been shipped to this locality. They were
thoroughly packed and came through in excellent condi-
tion.
Samuel J. Pugh.

Maryland, July 10, 1905.
The trees and plants I bought of you are looking fine. I
never had plants to grow so fast. I appreciate your kind-
ness very much, and wish you success in the future.
G. W. Williams.

Maryland, November 16, 1906.
Trees received in good shape; they were certainly very
nicely packed. Think they would have gone to Peru all
right. Thank you for your promptness.
C. E. Bennett.

Delaware, April 9, 1906.
Received my Apple trees and am well pleased with them.
Thank you for your kindness.
J. B. Wharton.

Pennsylvania, April 14, 1906.
The box of trees received all right. I especially appreciate
your sending the trees on time as ordered.
S. M. Rittenhouse.

New Hampshire, May 3, 1906.
Trees came all O. K. and in fine condition; the best pack-
ed I ever had, and have given the best satisfaction. Please
accept my profound thanks for your kindness and prompt-
ness.
W. J. Reals.

Alabama, March 22, 1906.
Our trees received in the very best condition. Thanks
for those Ray peach trees which you included. We will
want more of them.
S. F. Herman.

North Carolina, November 15, 1905.
The Apple trees were received all O. K., and opened up all
right. The trees were very fine. We never bought finer
trees. Thanks for the good stock.
W. L. Killian & Sons.

Florida, December 2, 1905.
The Strawberry plants arrived in perfect condition. They
are the best rooted plants I ever saw from anywhere.
E. N. Bebee.

Connecticut, April 16, 1906.
The trees received in first class condition; all O. K.
Emanuel Smith.

Michigan, April 21, 1905.
The trees came on time all in good order. I must say
they were the finest lot of trees I ever planted. They are
planted near the highway, and you need not be ashamed of
the advertisement.
David C. Rose.

Ohio, December 3, 1905.
The trees came all right, in due time. They were nicely
packed. They would have gone to London in good condi-
tion. They are the finest trees that I ever saw grow; seem
to be free from all appearance of any kind of insect pests.
H. L. Parke.

Delaware, December 1, 1905.
The trees arrived in fine order, and I am very much
pleased with them.
S. S. Wroton.

Virginia, March 25, 1906.
The trees were perfect; as good as I could have asked
for. They are all doing nicely. I shall want more trees
for fall or spring.
W. P. Scarborough.

Pennsylvania.
I have been planting Harrison's trees because they are
always good, clean stock, well rooted and bear fruit true to
name; and J. G. Harrison & Sons are honest people to deal
with.
J. C. Burckholder.

Ohio, May 16, 1906.
The trees came in good shape, and we congratulate the
packer. I think they are all growing. The customers
were surprised to get such good rooted trees.
John D. Forquer.

Kansas, April 23, 1906.
Plants came through O. K., and in fine condition.
R. W. Knowles.

Rhode Island, April 20, 1906.
I received my trees. They were in fine condition. A
great deal better than I expected, and all full count. I am
so well pleased with them that I can promise you all of my
orders in the future.
Geo. W. Fish.

Illinois, May 21, 1906.
The trees and plants ordered of you were received in good
order. I was surprised at the promptness and business-like
way in which the order was filled, and was very much
pleased with the quality of the stock, for which I thank
you.
L. P. Wheeler.

West Virginia, November 25, 1906.
We have received the trees in good condition and have
them all set out in fine shape. This was the best lot of trees
we ever got, uniform in size, and with good roots.
S. D. Mosier.

Iowa, April 16, 1906.
The plants arrived in good condition, and I am pleased
with them. They were fine and healthy. I thank you for
sending the plants I needed and wanted.
S. A. Swanson.

Massachusetts, May 17, 1906.
We received the plants all right. They were in excellent
condition; the best we ever bought. Thanks for the extra
tree and plants.
J. J. Cummings.

California, March 30, 1906.
I received the trees two days ago. They arrived in good
shape, especially for being on the road so long. I sent to
two other nurseries beside yours, and like your trees the
best of the three. They were the nicest and straightest of
all.
J. F. Hawsett.

HOW TO ORDER. This Catalogue is your Salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing remittance, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. We have filled orders this way for years, and are well known all through the country. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, bank, banker or of the postmaster.

 We pack and ship all winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. **Our regular Fall Shipping Season** opens from October first. **State positively** how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. Station and your Post Office.

All Agreements and Contracts are made subject to loss of Crop by Drought, Floods, Fire, Insects or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to Stock being sold on receipt of order.

(OVER)

SE GIVE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THOSE
WHO BUY NURSERY STOCK, EITHER IN
YOUR STATE OR OUT.

[illegible]

Take Me Where Trees are Grown.

From _____

J. G. Harrison Sons

NURSERIES,

1000 ACRES

BERLIN, MD.

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry Trees and Strawberry Plants.

LET US
QUOTE YOU PRICE
ON TREES BEFORE PLACING
YOUR ORDERS ELSEWHERE.